CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28579—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1891.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.I. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	14th „
B.I. OCEANA	6188	1200	P. S. Tomlin	21st „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th „
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	5th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	12th „
B.I. PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	19th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th „
B.I. ROSETTA	3411	700	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	9th „
B.I. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	16th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	23rd „
B.I. PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	6th Feb.
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3892	600	R. Harvey	13th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	27th „
B.I. ROME	5011	1000	A. B. Daniell	27th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	5th Mar.
B.I. KHEDIVE	3982	600	L. H. Moule	12th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th „

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipped there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	5th Novr.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th „
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	17th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 18, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO,

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 300, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAV Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. D'Co. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Nov., 1891.
S. S. MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Dec., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer To sail
BISAGNO ..... On the 7th Nov., 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other Particular regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 20, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec. '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan. '92.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,800	550	18th Nov. '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons, H.P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800 550	24th Nov. 91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
November 1, 1891.

"THE BOMBAY LONDON S. S. COMPANY."

Vessels.	Tons.	Will sail on	
"MARY BEYTS"	3790	or about 2nd Dec.	for Marseille.
"QUEEN OF INDIA"	3691	„ 18th „	do.
"MINNA CRAIG"	4700	„ 7th Jan.	do.
"EMPRESS OF THE EAST"	3200	„ 21st „	do.

These steamers are fitted throughout with Electric Light and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers.

For full particulars Apply to

MESSRS. BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

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CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a Week. Contains Shipping Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 4th November, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting. Being followed by

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,169 tons, on 7th Nov., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,080 tons, on the 8th November, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachi, Gundur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CAMORTA," 2,610 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 5th November, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st October 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accomodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co.(London), or at Liverpool by Messrs KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
ASIA	J. Laird	3560	21st Nov.
BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	about 5th Dec.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3547	„ 22nd Dec.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, November 2nd, 1891.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR.

THE Mala Real Portugueza Line S. S. IBO WILL LEAVE as above, about FRIDAY, 6th November, taking Cargo and Passengers for Lamoo, Mombassa, Ibo, Mozambique, Quillimane, Delagoa Bay, &c., to be Transhipped at Zanzibar. For Freights and Passage Apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Khoja Mohla, Mandvi. Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGES. HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—23, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—BUNDER ROAD.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

PIANOFORTE SHOW-ROOMS.

PERSONS in want of a really good new (or second-hand) PIANO are invited to call at the above.

PIANOFORTES exchanged,
PIANOFORTES for hire,
PIANOFORTES renovated,
PIANOFORTES tuned,

At No. 43, Esplanade Road, and No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,
IMPORTERS AND AGENTS.

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FOR SALE.

BRAND new English-made CARRIAGES, such as Victorias, Cee and underspring Victorias, half Cee spring Victorias, Cance Landaus, and Mail Phaetons, built to order, by best makers, and suitable for one or pair of horses; also some second hand English-made light carriages.

A few sets of English-made new plated and brass mounted single, double, and four-in-hand Harnesses. Also best real MOCCA COFEE, in bags of 7 lbs each.

FOR SALE AND HIRE.

Blackwood, carved and teakwood French-polished FURNITURE of the lastest design.

Some Dinner and Dessert Sets, Glass Ware, Plated Ware and Silver Cutch Works, &c.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

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TO HOSPITALS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, DISPENSARIES, ETC.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, are prepared to supply DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, MEDICAL APPLIANCES, MEDICINE CHESTS, etc., specially selected to meet the exigencies of the Indian climate, on exceedingly advantageous terms. T. & Co.'s large and extensive dealings enables them to buy in the best markets at the lowest rates, thus placing them in a position to fill indents at considerably cheaper rates than goods can be obtained by private import from Europe. The saving of time gained by purchasing on the spot is worthy of consideration at all times, and in the case of MEDICINES, DRUGS, etc., cannot be overrated.

N. B.—The Prices quoted for DRUGS, CHEMICALS, and SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS are (SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT), the amount depending upon the extent of the order.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND H. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

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CHAMPAGNE.

ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS

"BINET PILS"

DRY ELITE.

Price Rs. 66 per Doz. Qts.

TEST IT AGAINST ANY OTHER SHIPPERS.

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CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
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BUT WHY SUFFER

WHILE THERE IS A SURE REMEDY CALLED

ST. MARTIN'S

PULMONARY BALSAM,

For Cough, Cold, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest?

THE BEST VOICE TONIC.

Actors, Singers, and Public Speakers should always have a Bottle of ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM with them.

Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

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Undertake to make up and forward parcels of

CIGARS, TEA AND CONDIMENTS

To any address in Great Britain or Ireland, and if desired deliver same FREE FROM ALL CHARGES TO ADDRESSEE.

The PARCELS may be of any size, Constituents however will bear in mind, when ordering, that the proportion of charges decreases in ratio to the quantity ordered.

PRICES OF CIGARS DELIVERED IN ENGLAND OR WALES SENT ON APPLICATION.

TEAS.

SPENCER & Co.'s Stock of Indian Teas is very extensive and comprises some exceptionally fine growths from Darjeeling and Assam.

The cost of carriage, duty, etc., including carriage to any Railway Stationin England or Wales varies as follows:—

Net Weight.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	15 lbs.	20 lbs.	25 lbs.	30 lbs.
Rs.	7-8	10-0	14-0	17-8	20-0	25-0

INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

The excellent quality of our Curry Powder, Paste and Chutnies is well known. An assortment of one dozen bottles can be forwarded for Rs. 8 and larger quantities at slightly reduced rates, EXCLUSIVE OF THE COST OF THE PREPARATIONS.

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SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH-PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses and preserves the Teeth, strengthens the Gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the Mouth and fragrance to the Breath.

Per Jar, suitable for the Toilet Table, Cash, Re. 1-2. Credit Re. 1-4.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S COLD CREAM SOAP.

THE most perfect Soap yet introduced for the Toilet, Nursery, or Bath; it combines the cleansing and detergent effects of a first-class Soap with the healing and softening properties of Cold Cream.

A Perfect Soap for the Toilet.
A Perfect Soap for the Bath.
A Perfect Soap for Ladies.
A Perfect Soap for Children.
Cash. Credit.

In boxes of 3 Tablets, per box...Re. 1. Re. 1-2.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
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TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate Skin, well adapted as an Absorbent Powder for

TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be

Free from Arsenic or other Injurious Matter.

Small size tin ..... Cash Re. 0 10
Double size tin..... „ „ 1 0

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PHARMACISTS AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
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SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge, under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS;

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MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY;

DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS;

DEALERS IN EVERY SORT OF PRECIOUS STONES,

No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND No. 1, ASH LANE,

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OUR numerous Friends and Customers having often expressed their appreciation of our liberal arrangements for their convenience, we beg to state publicly that we shall always study how best to meet the wishes of all persons dealing with us. The large European and Native establishment of skilled workmen kept by us has lately been increased; and we are prepared to execute all the additional orders, with which we may be favoured, with even greater despatch than heretofore.

THE REPAIRING of WATCHES and CLOCKS is still done entirely by the best-skilled European Watch-makers; and each Time-piece is thoroughly examined and tested by the Managing Director before it leaves their hands.

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43, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

The "Cream of Scotch Whiskies," and has an enormous Sale.

PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.

Guaranteed Pure and Wholesome, and of delicate Fragrance.

Per Dozen, Rs. 25.

Chemists, Wine, and General Merchants. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY & POONA.

UNADULTERATED, PURE AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC, AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
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A GREAT WANT FOR INDIA SUPPLIED.

The Very BEST VALUE Is Secured by Our EXTENDED CASH SYSTEM.

INSPECTION and COMPARISON INVITED.

ALL NEW GOODS.

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HIGH-CLASS ONLY,

(FOR WHICH WE ARE NOTED)

AT LOWEST PRICES

FOR READY MONEY.

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HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS, &c. } BOMBAY.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	„	„	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3½	„	„	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„	„	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Messrs. HARVEY & FLETCHER.....Lessees.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF LAST NIGHT'S PROGRAMME.

TO-NIGHT !

TUESDAY, 3rd NOVEMBER,

HARVEY & FLETCHER'S

IDEAL MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY.

NEW SPECIALTIES !

NEW NOVELTIES !!

THE DISAPPOINTED LOVERS

or

A FIGHT TO THE FINISH.

THE AUTOMATON FIGURES.

To conclude with the Sensational Farce,

THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT

Will be tendered to

Messrs. HARVEY & FLETCHER

On WEDNESDAY, 4th Nov.

REMEMBER LAST 2 NIGHTS OF THE SEASON !

BOOK YOUR SEATS EARLY.

POPULAR PRICES :—Rs. 3 ; 2 ; 1 ; and 8 annas.

Plan at SOUNDY'S.

Doors Open at 8-30. Smiling at 9-15 p.m.

VIVAT IMPERATRIX.

Sig. RICARDO CARINI, Musical Director. W. G. LITCHFIELD, Manager.

G. I. P. RY. GYMKHANA GROUNDS, PAREL.

NOVEMBER 5th,

CHILDREN'S BONFIRE and FIREWORKS

AT 7-30 P.M.

ADMISSION FREE.

ALFRESCO DANCE at 8-30.

Tickets Re. 1 to admit One Gentleman and Ladies.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO Per S. S. "CONGO," ARRIVED from HULL *VIA* KARACHI, are hereby requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All claims must be presented for Settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's Arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd November, 1891.

WANTED

100 (ONE HUNDRED) TONS of First-Class MOULMEIN TEAK LOGS, size from 18' by 12" by 12", upwards half quantity being over 22' by 15" by 16", delivered in Bombay. Apply EX-ENGINEER, Morvi State, Kathiawar, who will receive offers up to 15th November. Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for supplying 100 tons Moulmein Teak Logs."

THE FOLLOWING ARE NOW AVAILABLE.

CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS AND PADLOCKS.

EACH FITTED WITH TWO KEYS.

PATENT PADLOCKS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
1 in.	8 4	3 in.	13 0
1½ in.	9 6	3½ in.	15 12
2 in.	10 14	4 in.	22 8
2½ in.	12 6		

PATENT CUPBOARD LOCKS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
3 in.	8 4	4 in.	9 0
3½ in.	8 4	4 by 3 in.	11 4

PATENT DRAWER LOCKS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
2 iin.	7 14	3 in.	8 10
2½ n.	8 4		

PATENT BOX OF CHEST LOCKS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
2 in.	8 4	3½ in.	9 12
2½ in.	8 10	4 in.	10 11
3 in.	9 6		

For Tin Boxes Rs. 1-8 Extra on each Size.

RIM DEAD LOCKS.

To Lock on both Sides.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
5 in.	20 0	6 in.	24 0

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

(Established 1847.)

EVENING FELT HATS.

Extra Quality, Latest Shapes, Black, Brown, Drab, all one Price.

Rs. 8-8.

ASQUITH,

LORD AND WHITMORE,

SIRDAR'S PALACE, BOMBAY.

HAKIM NAJAT ALI SHAH KADIRI,

OF BAGDAD.

(A GREEN FLAG OVER THE GATE.)

153, Foras Road (near Napier Foundry), Byculla, Bombay.

PERSONS suffering from Constitutional Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Paralysis, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Impotency, Palpitation of the Heart, Intermittent Fever, Jaundice, Liver, Piles, Spleen, Mercurial Eruptions, Cholera, Eye Diseases and other Chronic Diseases standing over 30 Years, and given up by English and Native Physicians, can have their cases radically Cured according to constitution. Since his arrival he has Cured several serious cases, considered by Doctors as incurable, and other diseases treated by him most satisfactorily, (*D.V.*) some in 40 days more or less, and holds first-class Registered Certificates.

Patients requiring my medicines must send me the following instructions :—Age, Height, whether lean or stout, Duration of Disease, &c., &c.—Name and Address should be written legibly.

VISITING HOURS, 7 to 11 A.M. and 3 to 6 P.M., DAILY.

CERTIFICATES.

9, Futta Mahomed, Assistant, Hastings' Hospital.—Four Years Rheumatism Certified Cured in Two Months.

Wife of the above gentleman, Acute Dysentery and Fever of 6 Years Certified Cured in Two Months.

New Consignment at Hand.

LAGARDE & CO.'s

CHAMPAGNE

Equal to any Sold at Rs. 36 per

doz. qts.

Rs. 23 per 1 doz. qts.

„ 25 per 2 „ pints.

FROM

DENISON & CO.,

33, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

SUB-AGENTS FOR

Messrs. CROFT, WELLS & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee and Sole Proprietor.....Mr. H. STANLEY.

RE-APPEARANCE OF

HARRY STANLEY'S

COMIC OPERA AND BURLESQUE COMPANY

OF 50 ARTISTS! 50 ARTISTS!!

After a most successful tour through India, Burma, Straits, Hongkong, China, Japan, and Java. Patronized by H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Viceroys of India, H. I. H. Czarewitch, Successor to the Throne of all the Russias, Prince George of Greece, &c., &c.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT !

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, AND ON MONDAY, THE 9th,

The Beautiful Comic Opera in 3 Acts,

LA MASCOTTE.

New and Splendid Costumes ; Magnificent Scenery. Efficient ORCHESTRA, under the baton of Mr. G. TRIMNELL.

Doors Open 8-30. Overture at 9.

ADMISSION :—Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 4 ; Second Stalls, Rs. 3 ; Pit, Rs. 2 ; Back, Re. 1 ; Private Box to hold 4, Rs. 16.

Military and Navy in Uniform, Half Price to Pit and Back Seats only.

Box Plan will be OPENED on WEDNESDAY, 4th November, at the Gaiety Theatre, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., daily.

THE GAIETY THEATRE, TO-LET, for TWO NIGHTS, 5th and 6th November. Apply to T. EMPSON, Manager, Stanley Opera.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 3rd NOVEMBER, 1891.

By request of several Visitors an Early Morning Session has been arranged for, commencing from TO-DAY, from 7 A.M. to 9 A.M.

ADMISSION will be FREE.

SOLDIERS and SAILORS will not be admitted.

LADIES' SESSION, from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Admission Free. Skates 8 annas.

AFTERNOON SESSION, from 5 to 7 P.M.

" MEMBERS of the SKATING CLUB."

EVENING SESSION, 8-30 to 11 P.M.

Admission Re. 1, with use of Skates.

FREDELIS'S STRING BAND will play at the CLUB and EVENING SESSIONS.

An Experienced INSTRUCTOR is present at all Sessions.

NUGENT & Co.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE,

DHOBIE TALAO.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH,

Mons. D'ARC'S

WORLD-FAMED

MARIONETTES ;

OR,

FANTOCHES FRANCAISES

HAVE ARRIVED !

The Newest and most Complete and Artistic Entertainment, which has created such a Furore in South Africa.

Sole Proprietor & Responsible Manager....LAMBERT D'ARC.

This Exciting Performance includes the most Marvellous Attractions and Extensive Repertoire, embracing

SPECTACULAR, MUSIC, DRAMA,

Dances, Comedies, Parodies, Reviews,

ALLEGORICAL, BOMBASTICAL,

AND

COMICAL BURLESQUES,

And the most Unique, Realistic, Artistic, and Unrivalled

COURT MINSTRELS TROUPE.

(The most genuine imitation of Moore and Burgess' Minstrels, of St. James's Hall, London), with

APPROPRIATE SONGS, AND THE

SIDE-SPLITTING AND ALWAYS ENCORED

SAND AND PLANTATION DANCE !

SAND AND PLANTATION DANCE !!

THE GORGEOUS AND MAGNIFICENT

PANTOMIMES,

WITH SPLENDIDLY-PAINTED SCENERY,

Beautiful Dresses, Lime-light Effects,

AND THE GRANDEST

TRANSFORMATION

SCENES

EVER WITNESSED !

THE HARLEQUINADE !

With Harlequin, Columbine, Clown, and Pantaloon.

The above Entertainment has been pronounced by the Press to be a

MARVEL OF SPLENDOUR AND INGENUITY.

Grand Change of Programme Weekly !

THE PERFORMANCES COMMENCE EVERY EVENING at 9 P.M.

WEDNESDAYS & SATURDAYS at 3 O'CLOCK.

For Prices See Daily Papers.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, Limited.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAS. BUCHAN, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. De BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.

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AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4 Per Cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia America, China and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON, Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets ; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8 ; postage, Anna 1.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES of the Undersigned have been REMOVED to No. 60, "TAMARIND LANE," from this Date.

WALSH, LOVETT, & Co.
WALSH, LOVETT, MITCHELL & Co.

Bombay, 1st November, 1891.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co., Chief Agents for Bombay.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine, Dockyard, through Registered Post, up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire)on the 12th November, 1891, for the supply for three years by Contract at Bombay of PACKING COTTON WOVEN, &c.

For further particulars see Bombay *Government Gazette* of 29th October, 1891, or Apply to the Marine Storekeeper of this yard.

J. HEXT, Director of the Indian Marine.

H. M. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 28th October 1891.

NOTICE.

MR. MAHOMEDBHAI NANSEE KHAIRAZ has THIS DAY been ADMITTED a PARTNER in our Firm.

નેણશી ખેરાજની કું૦.

i. e., NANSEE KHAIRAZ & Co.

52, Medows Street, Bombay, 1st November, 1891.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received by the Ordnance Officer in Charge, Madras Arsenal, up to 21st December, 1891, and opened at 12 noon on the 22nd December, 1891, for SUPPLY of HIDES and SKINS (more or less) to the Madras Arsenal, up to 31st March, 1893. The term "more" to include supply of stores if required, up to 25 per cent. in excess of original tender.

List of stores can be obtained on application to this office, or by a reference to "Fort Saint George Gazette" of 3rd November, 1891.

Tenders will only be received on printed forms procurable for eight annas in this office, only from 9th to 15th November 1891.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 25 per cent. in Bank Receipt, as earnest money, which will be returned on execution of the contract deed, or rejection of the tender.

Tenders not complying with these conditions will be rejected. The accepted Tenderer must execute an agreement. In the event of his failing to take it up, his earnest money will be forfeited.

On failure of contract, it shall be competent for the Inspector General of Ordnance, Madras, to confiscate the whole, or any part of the security deposit to Government at his own discretion.

Parties tendering are requested to give their address in full.

The rates are required for the articles delivered at Madras, Madras Arsenal Office, 29th October 1891.

NOTICE.

THE Public desiring to see the DIWALI ILLUMINATIONS on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, SUNDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY next are informed that the following is the Route laid down :—

Carriages, starting from Bazaar Gate, will keep to the Left side of the road up to the Police Station and turning into Hornby Road South of the Municipal Garden pass along the Gaiety Theatre, Cruikshank Road and Carnac Road into Shaik Memon Street ; thence on to Kalkadevi Road as far as Robert Money Institution, where they will turn round and pass up Kalkadevi, Moombadevi, Pydhowni and Bhendy Bazaar Roads to J. J. Hospital.

Carriages, starting from the J. J. Hospital, will go down the Bhendy Bazaar, Pydhowni and Mombadevi Roads into Shaik Memon Street and pass along the Hornby Road, Victoria Terminus, into Bazaar Gate Street as far as the Shipping Office, whence they will turn round and join the line of carriages going North.

In the event of a crush in Shaik Memon Street (Marwadi Bazaar) carriages going in the direction of the Fort will be diverted into Ballaji Shamsett Street, Abdul Rahiman Street, on to Hornby Road.

H. G. GELL, Ag-Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office, 29th October 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE 150° AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co., Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

FOR SALE.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION, IN OR NEAR KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

OFFERS are Invited for the purchase of this well-known property. They should be submitted in writing to the Undersigned. The Vendors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any other Offer.

THOMAS H. GREIG, Hon. Secy., G. A. I. M. Committee, Bombay.

Marine Lines, Bombay, 30th October 1891.

CUMMINS' PATENT GUARANTEED COTTON BALING PRESSES.

OUTTURN FROM 200 TO 400 BALES PER DAY,

ADVANTAGES.

COST OF HOOP, FUEL, GUNNY, AND LABOUR

REDUCED 35 TO 45 PER CENT.

MEASUREMENT OF BALES

REDUCED 20 TO 30 PER CENT.

400 lbs. BALES 6-4 CUBIC FEET.

500 lbs. BALES 8 CUBIC FEET.

The SAMPLE COTTON from bales of this measurement is highly approved of by the largest Cotton Firms in India, and is guaranteed perfect, no lumps, no hard side.

BALES 300, 400, 500, OR 800 POUNDS,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS :

GREENWOOD & BATLEY, LD.,

ALBION WORKS, LEEDS, ENGLAND,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL-MILL MACHINERY,

With all the LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, insuring HIGH YIELD of OIL, and most ECONOMICAL WORKING.

SPECIAL PRESSES FOR COPRA.

70 PER CENT. OIL FROM FINE COPRA HAS BEEN OBTAINED.

HIGH SPEED ENGINES.

Our Representative, Mr. A. E. CUMMINS, from Leeds, Expert in Cotton and Oil Pressing, is now on circuit in India, and is prepared to give Advice, Quotations, and accept Orders, on behalf of the Firm.

A. E. CUMMINS,

Care of CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK, BOMBAY.

PRO TEM.—APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.

PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, PHOTOGRAPHS, ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS AND Co., Ld.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.

Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottos, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.

In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled ; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.

An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination ; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000.

Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.

Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.

The following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches :—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls)	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,

AND CONTRACTORS FOR

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS :

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,

BOMBAY.

RICH CANTON SILK.

LUXURIOUS WEAR. EXTREMELY DURABLE.

SHIRTS, Rs. 7 NET.

SLEEPING SUITS, Rs. 15 NET.

MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED :—COLLAR WORN, CHEST AND HEIGHT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual ; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy ; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them : an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTAE VITAE,

OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary ; the aged and infirm ; the nervous and debilitated ; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "Walter De Roos, London," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note,

Prices :—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

Agents.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

T. SGUROPOLO & CO.

GRAND DEPOT of Pure GRAPE WINES, German Beer, Triest Sugar, Switzer Cheese (Gruzere), and General Provisions. Received every Fortnightly.

T. SGUROPOLO & CO.

26, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1882.....	£309,690 0 0
„	1885.....	£388,156 0 0
„	1886.....	£355,039 0 0
„	1889.....	£1,101,173 16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS....	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174 12 4	1884	£5,348,407 9 2
1879	£4,220,595 15 1	1889	£6,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum Street.

CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE CO

(Established 1838.)

CLAIMS PAID £3,337,596.

INTENDING Assurers are specially requested to note that Policies effected before

20th JANUARY, 1892,

will be entitled, under the Company's Rates, to rank for Three Full Years' BONUS at the Division of Profits on

20th JANUARY, 1894.

BONUSES DECLARED £1,271,877.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co., Agents at Bombay.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life ; or
Rs. 35-1-4	„	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years ; or
Rs. 41-8-0	„	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years ; or
Rs. 45-13-4	„	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

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	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	Frs. 10,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo on the Maidan, 4-45 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Harvey and Fletcher's Variety Company, 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 5 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 1st:—Pekin (s), from London. Yesterday:—Congo (s), and Arrora (s), from Hull; Warora (s), Calcutta; and Lombardy (s), Hongkong.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Annie Barrow sailed yesterday for Hull.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day at 4-45. Players should bring two jerseys.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The string band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play at the Yacht Club at and after dinner on Monday, the 9th inst.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Lombardy and the s. s. Pekin entered the dock yesterday, and the s. s. Roumania and s. s. Deccan left it on Saturday

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Kt. Templar and the s. s. Congo entered the dock on Sunday and yesterday, respectively, and the s. s. Dago, the Sculptor, and the Hoseinee, left it on Saturday, Sunday, and yesterday respectively.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bo. L. I., at 6 p.m., to-day:—

Overture....	Masaniello.....Auber.
Mazurka....	Love's Greeting .....Faust.
Fantasia....	Mignon .....Thomas.
Valse.....	Promenaden.....Gung'l.
Ballad	"Chorus Satanella" M. W. Balfe.
Quadrille....	La Fille De Madame Angot..C Cootc.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED SUICIDE ON THE RAILWAY LINE.—Last night, at 10 o'clock, a European, named Mr. Gregory, aged about 25 years, was found lying on the railway line, at Church Gate station. He was seen and dragged off the line by a railway employè, assisted by some Parsees, who happened to be passing by at the time. Mr. Gregory, it is said, then dashed his head against a lamp-post. A European gentleman, in the employ of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, then came up and took Mr. Gregory to Mr. Superintendent MacDermott. Mr. Gregory made a statement before Mr. MacDermott, who, after hearing him, sent him in company with Inspector Roberts to the European General Hospital.

VENTRILOQUIAL ENTERTAINMENT AT PAREL.—On Saturday evening, under the patronage of Mr. E. B. Carroll, Locomotive Superintendent, Mr. Bruce's conjuring entertainment in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute was largely patronized, the hall being crowded, and great numbers had to be refused admittance. Mr. Bruce introduced his ventriloquial entertainment and succeeded in finding voices in every part of the building, creating much amusement as well as no little astonishment. Mr. Bruce also had two gentlemen on the stage whom he mesmerised, and the antics of the gentlemen created much diversion. The B. B. and C. I. Railway band was in attendance during the evening.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Dyal Bhimajee, residing at Bhandarwada, has reported to the police that on Saturday afternoon, during his absence at a neighbour's house for a few minutes, some one entered his room, the door of which was left open, and walked off with a box, containing jewellery to the value of Rs. 450.—Sucana, a dancing woman, residing at Arab Gully, also reports the theft of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 738. Her suspicion rests on a servant, who has absconded since the discovery of the theft.—Miss Jane Valladares, residing at Matharpacady, reports the theft of a lady's gold watch and gold albert chain, valued at Rs. 140, from her dressing table.

THE PARSEE ORPHANAGE C. C. vs. THE TARDEO C. C.—A cricket match was played on Saturday last, between the above clubs on the Orphanage ground, and resulted in a win for the former by 8 runs. The Tardeo Club, having won the toss, sent their opponents to bat, and were all disposed for in 38 runs. The Tardeo Club, in their first innings, scored 59 runs and the Orphanage Club 60 runs. The chief contributors were Apoo and Mehta, each putting up 17 and 13 runs, respectively. The Tardeo Club in their next venture made 31 runs only. For the Tardeo Club H. J. Mody and Moos played good cricket and scored 12 and 11 runs respectively, and K. S. Contractor rendered good services at the wickets.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, touching the death of Govind Hurry, a coal-labourer, aged 30 years. On Saturday night the deceased and other labourers were engaged on board the s. s. Inchlonga discharging coals. The work was finished at 12 p.m., when the deceased was found missing. Next morning, on searching the hold he was found lying in an unconscious state, with his head bleeding. His brother took him to the Gokuldass Tejpal Hospital, where he died yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death from injuries received owing to a fall into the hold from a height of 30 feet.

THE PARSEE VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.—Taking advantage of the *Deewallee* holidays the well-known Parsee Victoria Theatrical Company perform to-night at the Novelty Theatre their well-known Parsee social play *Takdir-ni-Tasir*. It is a very popular tragedy, composed by the well-known Parsee writer, Mr. Ardeshir Byramjee Patell. All the parts in this popular drama are very nicely performed by the company whose acting reflects great credit upon them. A most laughable and farcical absurdity will follow the play, entitled *Adu Adagara*. Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Anjirbaug, who performs the part of Adu, brings down the house by his splendid acting. The company deserves the patronage of the high-class theatre-going Parsees.

FIRES.—Shortly before 12 o'clock, last night, a fire broke out in a *jowla* hut, at Cammateepura 1st Lane. On the alarm being given, acting Superintendent Mr. Dillon, Inspectors Hiscock, Greyhurst and other police officers immediately arrived on the scene and assisted the people in extinguishing the fire, which was completely put out in half-an-hour. The fire-engines from Byculla, Pydownee, Fort, and Gowalia Tank stations put in an early appearance, but they were not used. The fire is traced to the careless letting off of fire-works. The estimated damage is not yet known.—On Saturday afternoon, a *jowlee* hut, situated in Elphinstone Road, and belonging to Mucka Sama, caught fire through the careless use of the fire-place, and burnt down in a short time. The damage is estimated at Rs. 50.

OBSTRUCTING NAVIGATION IN THE DOCK CHANNEL.—Before Mr. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Crushna Govind was charged by Constable Merchant, of the Water Police, riding at anchor in the dock channel on the night of the 31st ultimo, without having a light on his pattimar and thus endangering life. It was deposed in evidence that this native craft had sailed down from Thana with a cargo of bamboos and was preparing to quit her moorings and return to Thana laden with cocoanuts. As she was lying in proximity to Mallet Bunder the s. s. Deccan, Captain Bray, piloted by Mr. Watt, collided with her whilst leaving the docks in the waterway outside, through ignorance of her position from not carrying her lights. In the collision the light craft was cut into and capsized. Mr. Shamrao Rele requested an adjournment to produce evidence on behalf of the accused, and the Magistrate, therefore, postponed the case until the 9th instant.

DESPOILING CHILDREN OF THEIR ORNAMENTS.—The police have succeeded in running to earth a Kalassi, named Ebrahim Hassan, who had adopted the practice, for some considerable time, of inducing little children playing in the streets to approach him, and by artful fondling and caressing he invariably succeeded in relieving them of their ornaments which he pledged with Marwarees. He contrived to follow this up, and notwithstanding the fact that several complaints were made to the police, they were baffled in their endeavours to apprehend him. However, after considerable investigation they were put in possession of certain information by which they were enabled to arrest him, and Inspector Butterfield charged him with theft, in three instances, of children's ornaments, valued in the aggregate at Rs. 15, at the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday, before Mr. Richardson. Evidence was given in support of the charges to which the prisoner pleaded guilty, and received a sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

Annual Service of the Parochial Guilds.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Choral Evensong with procession of Guilds and Sermon.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Simper in F.
Hymns—428 and 391.

RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS FOR POOR ZOROASTRIANS.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY performed yesterday afternoon the interesting ceremony of opening two new chawls for the residence of poor Zoroastrians at the request of the committee entrusted with a fund—raised through the zeal and energy of Khan Bahadur Muncherjee C. Murzban, C.I.E., for the purpose of building and utilizing such residential quarters. The fund originated at the instance of the family of the late Mr. Rustomjee Sorabjee Kharas, who, on the 1st September, 1886, in connection with a mournful occasion, subscribed Rs. 2,000 as a *nucleus* for the fund, to which contributions were made in subsequent years by Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, the trustees of the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Bode, the Allbless family, and others. Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit also made a free gift of a piece of land, measuring 1,155 square yards. Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Murzban worked with a will in promoting the objects of the fund; and in less than three years from its origin, sufficient means were secured for building two bungalows on Mr. Framjee Petit's plot of ground, situated near the B. B. and C. I. Railway Overbridge on the Tardeo Road. The foundation-stone of the bungalows was laid by Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, on 31st March, 1889, with much pomp and ceremony, in the presence of a large assemblage of Parsee ladies and gentlemen. The bungalows had since been completed and were let at cheap rents to poor Zoroastrians. They consisted of a ground-floor and one storey, and were so built as to afford every convenience and accommodation to Parsees of the class for whom they were intended. The fund had been judiciously administered by a board of trustees, composed of Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C.I.E., Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee C. Murzban, and Mr. Bomonjee Byramjee Patel. More recently Mr. Furdoonjee Dhunjeebhoy Allbless and the trustees of the late Mr. Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla contributed to the fund two sums of Rs. 20,400 and Rs. 6,500 respectively; and at a cost of about Rs. 27,000, two more bungalows, which were opened yesterday, had been built by the committee in charge of the fund, of which Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Murzban continues to act as the honorary secretary.

At the performance of yesterday's ceremony there was a large attendance of Parsee ladies and gentlemen, among them being Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Shums-ul-Ulama Dustoor Peshotun Byramjee Sanjana, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee C. Marzban, Messrs. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, Sorabjee Framjee Patel, K. N. Serval, Jehangirsha E. Kohiyar, P. H. Patak, K. N. Kabrajee, Khan Bahadoor C. J. Lalcaca, Ervad Sheriarjee D. Bharocha, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. T. Blaney, Dr. Temuljee B. Nariman, Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee, Dr. A. D. Mody, Dr. P. M. Nicholson, Dr. A. P. Cama, Messrs. Jamsetjee Bomonjee Wadia, Rustomjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy, Bomonjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee, D. R. Chichgar, R. M. Chichgar, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, K. R. Cama, J. C. Cama, P. N. Wadia, Dhunjeebhoy H. Wadia, Bomonjee Byramjee Patel, Ardesir N. Mody, S. B. Katrack, R. M. Rutnagar, Framjee Eduljee Daver, Hormusjee E. Allbless, S. B. Warden, D. F. Cama, Khurshedjee M. Balliwalla, Merwanjee F. Murzban, Jamsetjee N. Tata, Manockjee Eduljee Allbless, Dhunjeebhoy Eduljee Allbless, Muncherjee E. Morris, D. D. Ghandy, Bomonjee Cursetjee Setna, Ruttonjee B. Dhubash, H. M. Chichgar, Rustom B. Paymaster, Nusserwanjee Byramjee Secretary, Ardasir Cursetjee Powalla, Kaikobad C. Powalla, Nowrojee J. Wacha, Kursetjee D. Khumbatha, &c.

Sir Jamsetjee having been called to the chair, Ervad Sheriarjee opened the proceedings with a prayer in Zend, which was followed by a Guzerati hymn, sung by Mr. K. N. Kabrajee and his daughters. Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee Murzban then read an account of the origin of the fund, the contributions made to it by Parsees on festive occasions, and at the performance of funeral ceremonies, &c. He stated that one of the two former bungalows was built out of a sum of Rs. 10,714-11-9 contributed by the trustees of the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Bode, while the other was built from the contribution of Parsees at a cost of Rs. 11,067. Each of them contained twelve rooms with a separate cook-house, which were let at monthly rents ranging from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 4-8. These two bungalows were occupied by fifteen respectable families, consisting in all of 66 persons. In place of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., and Mr. C. M. Setna, deceased, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., and Dr. Temuljee B. Nariman had been appointed members of the committee. The small subscriptions given by Parsees to the fund amounted in all to Rs. 9,932; leaving a balance in hand at present of Rs. 25,984-5-8. In the two new bungalows opened yesterday accommodation was provided for fifteen families.

The chairman, at the request of the honorary secretary, went and opened the doors of the two newly-constructed bungalows; and on his resuming his seat, Ervad Sheriarjee offered up another Zend prayer which was followed by another Guzerati hymn sung by Parsee ladies.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting in a few well-chosen words, spoke of the construction of the four buildings as a great boon to the Parsee community, expressing a hope that the example of the donors of them would induce other Parsee gentlemen to make fresh contributions which would enable the committee to erect more buildings of the kind, thus providing more extended accommodation for the poor but respectable portion of their co-religionists. The chairman spoke in warm terms of the disinterested zeal and laudable exertions of Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee Murzban, to whom these buildings in a certain measure owed their existence.

Miss Meherbanoo Jehangir Mooghasett, Miss Jarbanoo K. N. Kabrajee, and Miss Powalla then came forward with large trays supporting cups containing milk, honey, water, wine, sugar-candy, wheat, barley, red powder, cocoanuts, flowers, &c., and after going through a peculiar ceremony at the doors of the buildings, invoked the choicest blessings of Heaven upon those who were to occupy the buildings—the apt significance of the whole of which was explained to the meeting by Ervad Sheriarjee.

One or two more hymns were sung by the ladies with the assistance of Mr. Kabrajee, who then proposed a cordial vote of thanks to Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee C. Murzban in highly eulogistic terms for the zeal and energy which had sustained his long-continued and praiseworthy efforts for promoting the objects of the fund.

The proposition was seconded by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee and carried with acclamation. Khan Bahadur Murzban having made an appropriate reply in acknowledgment of the thanks voted to him, Dustoor Peshotun proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was seconded by Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit. The proceedings terminated with the singing of the National Anthem in Guzerati, the whole of the assembly standing up.

LIBELLING A HINDU GOD.

A MEETING of the Maharastra Hindus was held on Saturday afternoon, in the Thakordwar Temple, to consider what steps should be taken to protest against certain libellous handbills distributed amongst the natives by missionaries. The chair was taken by Mr. Dhondu Shamrao Garud, who in explaining the object of the meeting, said that handbills containing a gross libel of their great Hindu god *Krishna* had been circulated by the Bible Tract Society. A great slur was cast on their god *Krishna*, and it was high time to take steps to nip in the bud such misrepresentation which greatly wounded the religious feelings of the Hindus. He was quite astounded on reading the contents of the handbills. He advised them to memorialize Government praying that the missionaries should be stopped from interfering in their religious matters and defaming their gods.

Mr. Narayan Rowjeebhoy said he was deeply grieved at the conduct of the missionaries who had circulated the handbills. It was a gross outrage on the god *Krishna*, whom they held in the highest esteem and reverence. They should take steps to prevent the libellers from desecrating their god in such a way. Since the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 protected their religious freedom, no one had a right to interfere with their religion. He was deeply sorry that the handbills were published in spite of, and in defiance of, the Queen's Proclamation of 1858. They should respectfully ask the Government to prevent the missionaries from attacking their religion or their gods any longer. After several gentlemen had expressed their opinion in favour of organising a strong protest against the conduct of the missionaries, it was unanimously resolved to ask the mahajans to convene a monster meeting to take steps in this matter and to memorialise the Government, praying for redress. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE following announcement appeared in the *London Gazette* of Oct. 9:—Foreign Office, Oct. 6.—The duration of the Provisional Commercial Agreement between Great Britain and Bulgaria, which is reported in the Parliament Paper Commercial No. 7 of 1890, has been extended until Jan. 1, 1893.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CHOLERA broke out on board the s. s. Palitana on her last voyage to Rangoon, a day or two after she had left Madras (18th inst.), and before she reached her destination seven passengers succumbed to the attack. The vessel, however, was not put into quarantine on reaching Rangoon, as the medical authorities there were of opinion that it would be the lesser of the two evils to land the whole of the passengers and allow them to disperse rather than keep them on board in a limited area.

IT is stated that Sir Charles Elliott has drawn up an elaborate scheme for the reorganization of the Bengal Government Secretariats. The chief points in it are a more equitable division of routine work among clerks, and a suggestion to abolish the graded system of promotion, and the substitution for it of one which will enable a consolidated salary to be drawn instead of annual increments.

M. DE LANESSAN, Governor-General of Indo-China, has telegraphed to the French Colonial Department that the situation of Tonquin was never before so good, and that the Delta might be considered as pacified, and its tranquillity as secure for the future, the Annamite authorities co-operating everywhere in the organisation of the police.

THE *Daily Chronicle* says:—"Although when General Henry Brackenbury went to India as Military Member of Council it was understood that he would probably succeed Sir F. Roberts, we hear that the Indian command will be offered to Lieutenant-General Sir Evelyn Wood, who won his Victoria Cross during the Mutiny, and has never lost his fluent Hindustani speech. It is possible that the Duke of Connaught will succeed Sir Evelyn Wood next year at Aldershot, though the costly alterations made for his accommodation at Government House, Portsmouth, point to a longer tenure of the Southern District command."

COLONEL SIR R. G. SANDEMAN, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General in Beluchistan, leaves Brindisi on November 1 for Bombay in the Peninsular, arriving at Quetta about December 10.

CAPTAIN H. C. LEIGH, King's Royal Rifles, now with the 4th Bn. in Burmah, has been appointed Adjutant of the Queen's Westminster Rifles.

THE Serapis left Portsmouth on Saturday (10th ult.) for India after embarking 45 officers, 72 men for the 2nd Yorkshire Regiment, 93 men for the 2nd Oxford, L.I., 103 men for the 2nd Highland L. I.,147 men for the 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers, and various details, amounting in the aggregate to 473 officers and men and 38 women and children. Among the passengers were Colonel Maturin, East Surrey Regiment, Colonel Poignard and Major Prior, Leinster Regiment, and Majors Gunner and Allen, R.A. At Queenstown the trooper was joined by 19 officers, 706 men, and 25 women and children. When half-way across the Irish Channel she was struck by a huge wave on port side, which burst in a massive iron door and smashed on of the glass porthole windows. Three seamen were severely injured, and several of the troops were knocked down.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING is now at the Kimberley diamond fields.

DR. OSCAR BAUMANN, the African explorer, has undertaken, in the interests of German East Africa Company, to explore the Massai country between Mgogo and the Victoria Nyanza. Dr. Baumann starts from Vienna on Oct. 17.

A FACTORY for the production of Russian notes, of the value of ten, five, and three roubles, has been discovered at Kieff. A large number of the counterfeit notes, which are extremely like the genuine ones, have been seized, and the forgers arrested. Large quantities of the false notes are said to be in circulation outside of Russia.

THE new scheme for reforming the system on education in the French Lycees, which has now come into operation, has already received the approval of many parents have availed themselves, on behalf of their children, of the liberty allowed them to study practical science and French literature, as well as translations of the Latin and Greek classics.

IT now appears that the subscriptions in France alone have amounted to more than seven times the amount of the Russian loan. The applications in England only amounted to 12,800 bonds, in Russia 218,000, in Amsterdam 54,000, and in Copenhagen 6,000. The allotments will consequently be reduced to less than 10 per cent. of the sums applied for. It is stated that the great mass of subscribers is composed of capitalists and investors.

IT is understood that Lord Salisbury, in his recent reply to the Sultan, took note of the information conveyed to him, but expressed the conviction that the Russo-Turkish agreement implied no modification of existing treaties. At the same time, he assumed that any privilege which might be conceded to any other nation with regard to the Straits would equally belong to Great Britain.

"A GREAT sensation has been caused here," telegraphs the Alexandria correspondent of the *Times*, "by Mr. Gladstone's Newcastle speech, the reports of which have just been received. As a result of the tone of his remarks, the old retrograde Turkish party is rejoicing in the prospect of the withdrawal of the army of occupation, and of their consequent reacquisition of power."

A REMARKABLE case, somewhat resembling the celebrated decoration scandals in France, was brought to a close in Berlin on Oct. 13. Hofrath Manche, formerly chief of the Civil Cabinet of the Emperor William I., was accused of accepting bribes to procure titles. Manche was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, and his coufederate Meyer to four months. The revelations have made a deep impression in Berlin Society.

THE Budget Committee of the French Chamber sat on Oct. 14, and on the recommendation of M. Rouvier, decided not to incorporate in the Budget the proposal for the reform of the Excise. M. Barbey, Minister of Marine, combated the views expressed by M. Brisson in his report, and said that it was an error to suppose that the scheme therein recommended would save 4,000,000fr. He said that he had increased the Mediterranean and Channel Squadron by three ironclads, and he considered M. Brison's proposals of flying squadrons and of disposing torpedo boats to be impracticable M. Brisson afterwards addressed the committee on his proposals, which were agreed to.

A HAGUE telegram says the Committee of the Second Chamber examined the Budget on the 15th ult. M. Van Dedem, the new Minister of the Colonies, was present, and was very favourably received. The majority of the members hold the same opinion as the Minister regarding the serious state of the colonial finances. The establishment of a financial equilibrium is generally considered urgent, and the reduction of the amounts of several articles in the Budget is demanded. It is the intention of M Van Dedem to make an inquiry into the organisation of the administration of the Dutch East Indies, a task in which he is expected to encounter serious difficulties. Pending the adoption of new measures for the regulation of the opium traffic, it is urged that provisional steps should be taken to put down smuggling.

THE Austrian Budget for 1892, which was laid before the Reichsrath on Oct. 10, like the Hungarian, shows a surplus of something more than half a million florins. The total expenditure amounts to 584,620,378 florins, that is to say, 19,780,000 florins above that of the 1891 Budget. The Minister of Finance announced a reform in direct taxation which is to relieve the poorer classes. He also referred to the question of a return to specie payments, about which he would not, however, speak in precise terms, saying that he had found words spoken on this subject to have had too great an effect in different directions. He openly admitted, he said, the necessity of returning to specie payments as soon as possible, and said he would certainly do so as soon as the condition of the money markets was favourable.

THE new number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, contains an account of Colonel Grambcheffsky's explorations in the Pamir and of his misunderstandings with the Indian Government; also a full account of the proceedings of the recent Oriental Congress.

THE Ottoman Government is said to have decided upon totally disarming its Albanian subjects. The officer entrusted with the execution of this difficult task is Abdul Kerim Pasha.

THE statistics published by the Spanish Government officials who were sent to the flooded districts show that the accounts of the Consuegra disaster in September were much exaggerated. The number of victims did not exceed 500.

REPORTS come from the Russo-Persian frontier of several sanguinary encounters, resulting in much bloodshed, between the Russian frontier guards and Persian smugglers, who have lately been carrying on a very systematic business in contraband over the frontiers of the Transcaucasus.

IN his report upon the French Army Estimates, says a Paris correspondent, M. Georges Cochery points out that, notwithstanding the ameliorations introduced in the service, a saving of 73,000,000f had been effected.

AT a banquet at Toulon on Oct. 10, M. de Freycinet proposed "The Army and Navy," and said that France had followed their development with pride, and derived from it a security which she had not known for twenty-years, and a guarantee of the position she purposed occupying in the world.

AN official decree, published in Lisbon on Oct. 12 regarding the organisation of the Portuguese Possessions in East Africa, divides the territory into two provinces—namely, Mozambique and Lorenzo Marques, which will be administered by a Royal Commissioner.

A COMPANY of Russian capitalists is being formed for the purpose of carrying on trade with Afghanistan, Bokhara, and Khiva.

THE Commercial Bank of St. Petersburg has been good enough (says the *Times'* Vienna correspondent) to lend the ex-King of Servia 2,000,000f. at 3½ per cent. interest.

BY General Boulanger's will Miss Mathilde Griffith, his niece, will inherit some £10,000. The daughters of the General ask for the decorations, sword, and epaulettes of their dead father.

THE Russian Minister of the Interior will shortly institute a special commission, charged with the examination of the various religious heresies in Russia, with the view to checking their propaganda.

THE Duc d'Aumale has informed the Paris Academy of Fine Arts that he had bought at Frankfort for Chantilly, the reversion of which he has assigned to the Institute, the forty miniatures painted by Jean Foucquet to illustrate Etienne Chevalier's Breviary. This treasure is understood to have cost the Duke 300,000f.

AT the meeting of the Committee for the Revision of the Customs Tariff on Oct. 12 new duties were approved for iron goods and machinery of all kinds. These amounted in most cases to double those actually in force. The duty on steel and copper was not increased, but a considerable increase of duty is expected on every class of manufactured goods.

THE Russian merchants of Siberia are demanding the suppression of Vladivostock as a free port, since through this channel Siberia is flooded with European goods, to the exclusion of purely Russian manufactures. They assert that the new Siberian Railway should be made the vehicle for the supply of all Siberia with the produce of native industry, which it cannot be as long as Vladivostock exists.

AT Marseilles on Friday evening Oct. 9) as M. Rouvier was driving out, a person in the crowd hurled a knife at the carriage, striking in the back an officer who was on the seat behind. The police were unable to find the delinquent. At the Chamber of Commerce M. Jules Roche spoke on the Customs Tariff, which, he said, could not have the effect of interrupting the international commercial relations of France.

THE students of Budapest are making a regular pronunciamiento against the Minister of Commerce, M. Baross. The Minister's administration of the State railways having been severely criticised in the *Magyar Hirlap*, M. Baross has interdicted the sale of that journal in railway-stations. This act, coming after some others of a rather high-handed character, has (the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says) entirely destroyed the popularity which the Minister once enjoyed, and serious riots between the police and the students have ensued.

A VALPARAISO despatch received by the New York *Herald* states that a number of claims will be presented to the Chilian Government by the representatives of different nations for compensation for losses incurred during the recent revolution. The British demands amount in all to between fifty and sixty million dollars, chiefly on account of damages to nitrate works, and the destruction of railway buildings during the bombardment of Iquique. Reparation is also demanded for the detention of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamers and other vessels. The Spanish and Italian claims (adds the despatch) amount to 3,000,000dols. each.

AMONGST wills proved during the past two months (says the *St. James's Gazette*) are those of:—William John Belville, Garlick Hill, mustard and starch manufacturer, personalty, £636,768; Lewis Loyd, Monk's Orchard, Kent, retired banker, aged eighty years, £593,359; Augustus Frederick Lehmann (Naylor, Benzon, and Co.), merchant, £542,016; Hugh Kerr, Helensburgh and Liverpool, Kentucky, tobacco merchant, £402,000; Robert Dick, Glasgow, gutta-percha shoe manufacturer, £268,582; James Shepherd, Lancaster-gate and Stock Exchange, £260,000; Henry Leigh, Moorfield, Swinton, cotton-spinner, aged seventy-two years, £162,661; Robert Henry Manning, Clapham, £156,000; Charles James Ashton, Hyde, Cheshire, cotton-spinner, aged sixty-one years, £141,122; John Henry Boyer Warner, Kepwith Park, Yorks and Quorn, Leicestershire, J.P., aged forty-two years, £131,801; John Bilke, Chester-square, £129,000; Henry Nelson Westoe, Durham, ship-owner, £118,244; Manuel de Callil, Paris, £107,000; Mrs. Jane Pynsent, Bideford, £104,000; Bernard Wake, Sheffield, solicitor, aged seventy years, £100,613; Colonel James Ashton, Leamington, £102,155; George William Allan, Gorsewood, Bournemouth, £110,000; Earl of Dartmouth, Patshull, Wolverhampton, aged sixty-eight years, £82,900; Alderman John Mackie, Derby, manufacturer, aged fifty-four years, £82,900; Louis John Crossley, Halifax, carpet manufacturer, aged forty-nine years, £75,621; Dame Martha Eliza Crossley, Lowestoft, aged seventy years, £41,010; Theodosia Lady Monson, widow of the fifth Baron Monson, £65,220; William Boyle Barbour, South American merchant, M.P. for Paisley, aged sixty-three years, who left the bulk of his fortune to the United Presbyterian Church, the public schools of Paisley, and the town of Paisley, £75,915; Colonel James Patrick O'Gorman Mahon, M.P. for Carlow, aged eighty-eight years, £702; Sir Patrick McChombiach Colquhoun, Q.C., aged seventy-six years, £9,424; Joseph Ellis, Brighton, hotel proprietor, aged seventy-five years, £55,279; Mrs. Sarah Langworthy, Rusholme, Manchester, aged nine-four years, £224,327; Miss Jessie Fothergill, Chorlton-on-Medlock, aged forty years, £444; William Byles, Bradford, proprietor of the *Bradford Observer*, aged eighty-three years, £16,540; William Clinch, Witney, Oxon, brewer, £17,742; a total of £4,813,285. In addition to the foregoing may be mentioned the wills of Mr. Thomas Blackburn Baines, late of St. Anne's Hill, Burley, near Leeds, formerly editor of the *Leeds Mercury*, £55,455; Mr. David Kennedy Porter, formerly of the Island of St. Vincent, and of the firm of Porter, Goodwin, and Co., £82,472; and Admiral Sir George St. Vincent Duckworth-King, £4,682.

SCARCITY IN RAJPUTANA.

THE authorities at Ajmere are busily engaged in projecting plans for bringing water into the town from the old Pushkar lake, which is situated some six miles from Ajmere, with a few rocky hills between. The water in this lake is said to be about 16 feet deep. No settlement has as yet been come to as to who should defray the expenses. It is proposed to divide the cost between the Railway, the Municipality, and the relief funds. The sooner the work is done the better, for the Ana Sangar lake has become very shallow, and the water quite muddy and undrinkable. The drying up of the Ana Sangar lake has had one good effect upon the natives, and this is that it has served to render the water works more popular than before. The Hindus of high class, who hitherto viewed the water works with prejudice, have now consented to patronise it in the absence of clean and pure water in the wells and the lake. Since the opening of the water works at Ajmere there has been a considerable decrease in the number of guinea-worm cases among the low caste Hindus, as compared with the previous years: while the high class Hindus are suffering as usual through their own fault. As there is always a scarcity of water in Ajmere, it might be well if the authorities, in view of the present scarcity of food stuffs, and the prevailing distress, were to employ a large number of famine-stricken men from the district in constructing a pucca aqueduct from the Pushkar lake to Ajmere to facilitate the conveyance of water from the lake to the town. This can be done now at much less cost than it would be, if the execution of the project was delayed till next year, when the distress would be diminished, and the labourers would, therefore, demand high wages. Besides this, as a fresh outbreak of rioting is expected in some parts of the district, it would be very much better if the men were collected and put to some work instead of being allowed to go about committing mischief and listening to bad counsel.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 29.

Ellis, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd York L I, on duty, from Deolali.

OCTOBER 30.

Cashel, Lt, Bo, 2nd York L I, off leave, from Deolali.

OCTOBER 31.

Peacock, Lt, Bo, R A, off leave, from Matheran.
Swaine, Major, Ms, R I Fus, on Medical certificate, from Secunderabad.
Jackson, Capt, Bo, 4th Lancers, on leave, from England.
Bell, Bo, 14th Lt, Bo I, on duty, from Deolali.

NOVEMBER 1.

Garstin, Major, Bo, Midd Regt, on leave, from Mhow.
Taylor, Capt, Ms, Cheshire Regt, off leave, from England.
Hall, Lt, Bo, R.A, off leave, from England.
Burton, Lt, Bengal, 1st Infy, H C, on leave, from Ellichpur
Cooke, Lt, Bengal, 1st Infy, H C, on leave, from Ellichpore.
Watson, Capt, Bengal, C I Horse, on duty, from Central India.
Savern-Brooke, Col, Bengal, Staff Corps, on furlough, from England.
Aitken, Bt Lt-Col, Bengal, RA, off leave, from England.
Saunders, Major, Ms Staff, off leave, from England.
Jackson Capt, Bengal, RE, from furlough, from England.
Burrard, Capt, Bengal, RE, from furlough, from England.
Deveten, Lt, Bo, 8th Bo Infy on leave, from Ahmednagar.
Lawrence, Col, 17th Bengal Cavy, from furlough, from England.
Carr, Lt and Qr-Mr, Ms, Devon Regt, on duty, from Burma.
Teed, Col, Bo, Comt Dept, on leave, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 2.

Martin, Lt, Bengal, 5th B L I, on leave, from Lucknow.
Lye, Major, Bengal, Royal Irish, on leave, from Lucknow.
Johnstone, surgn-Capt, Bengal Medical Staff, on leave, from Nowhera.
Welling, Surgn-Major, Bo, Medical Staff, on duty, from Kamptee.
Whittall, Lt, Bengal, 1st Infy H C, from leave, from Australia.
Grant, Capt, Bengal, C I Mh, from leave, from Australia.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 29.

Symons, Lt-Col, Bo, 2nd Work L I, on duty, to Deolalee.
Bickford, Capt, Bo, R A, on duty, to Deolalee.

OCTOBER 30.

Crœroft, Capt, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Bareilly.

OCTOBER 31.

Rossetter, Major, Bo, D A A Genl, for M on duty, to Poona,

NOVEMBER 1.

Teed, Col, Bo, Comst Dept, on duty, to Karachi.

NOVEMBER 2.

Hall, Surgn, Bo, 2nd Lancers, on leave, to Ratnagiri.
Jackson, Capt, Bengal, R E, on duty, to Burma.
Johnstone, Capt, Bo, 4th Lancers, from furlough, to Bolarum
Hall, Lt, Bengal, R A, from leave to Kirkee.
Reynolds, Capt, Ms, 2nd R I Fus, to rejoin to Secunderabad.
Hosie, Surgn Capt, Bo, Medical Staff, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Cubett, 2nd Lt, Ms, R A, on duty to Trimulgherry.
Savern-Brooke, Col, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, to Raipur, C P.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1891.

1. The Regimental Committee meeting ordered for Wednesday, the 4th inst., is postponed until further orders.
2. The following drills will take place this week:—
To-day } 7 a.m.—Gun drill in the Arsenal Compound.
Friday }
Thursday—6-30 p.m.—Carbine drill at the Fort Head-Qrs.
To-day } 5-45 p.m.—Gun drill at the Nesbit Road Head-
Thursday } Qrs.
Wednesday—7 a.m.—10th R. M. L. Gun drill at Nesbit Road Hd.-Qrs for both Companies.
3. Regimental Order No. 2 of yesterday's date is cancelled and the following substituted:—
On Saturday next, the 7th instant, the members of both Companies will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m. punctually, and proceed to "Oyster Rock" Fort for 10th R. M. L. gun drill. On returning to the Apollo Bunder after drill the Corps will form up and march to the Fort Head-Quarters. Dress—Drill order.
4. Members of No. 2 Company are requested to return their old helmet fittings and buttons to the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters at once. They are also requested to return their helmets for the purpose of having them fitted with khaki covers.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1891.

1. Officers commanding companies are requested to have the Full Dress Jackets belonging to members of their Companies sent to the Regimental Tailor to have the Regimental Shoulder Badges put on.
2. On and after this date arms and accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters between the hours of 6 a.m. and 3 p.m. No arms, &c., will be issued to members unless they apply in person.
3. The Regiment will parade for route marching on Saturday, the 7th instant, at 5-45 p.m., in front of the Gymkhana. Full uniform, Glengarry caps, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum at 4-45 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid; members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, etc. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

NEW FRENCH ARMY FIELD GLASS: Meinlst's Twelve Lens CAVALRY BINOCULARS; 12 Lens Shikar, Marine, Race, and Field Glasses. Price List Post free.—Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., 43, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and at Poona.

PIANOFORTE and READING LAMPS, with Parabolic Reflectors, can only be had from the LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS. —WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay.

MUSHROOMS IN TINS.—Just unpacked. Per tin, As. 4 only; per dozen, Rs. 2; per case of 100 tins, Rs. 15 only.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

OUR CARPET ROOM is now open to the Public Exhibition. Indian-made Carpets of all Sizes; also rugs, dhurries, floor-cloths and mats.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Dealers in Indian Arts and Curios.

LIGHT BITTER ALE, Bass and Charrington's, in 54 gallon Hogsheads, to be SOLD in lots of 5, 10, or 20 Barrels to suit Purchasers, Rs. 45 each.—ARMY, NAVY and CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, of INDIA, LD., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

IF you wish to make your friend a cheap yet valuable present send him a PHIAL of each MOTIVALA'S PREPARATIONS, viz., his Cough and Dinner Pills, Tooth and Ringworm Powder, Dysentrodyne and Diarrhœa Drops. For certificates and other particulars see handbills, which can be had of S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—LANDAU, HARNESS, and pair of flea-bitten GREYS, Rs. 1,200. Apply to "D." care of this Paper.

WANTED an EXPERIENCED L. M. & S. Terms on Application. A Mahomedan or Parsee preferred. Apply to S. M. H. B., care of this Paper.

AGENT WANTED to COLLECT INDENTS in Bombay and Presidency for a Firm of East Indian Agents in London and Manchester. Address with full particulars and references, "INDENT," care of LATHAM & Co., 16, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ENGINEER WANTED, with a first-class Certificate, for a Mill in Bombay. Apply, with Copies of Testimonials, to "121," care of this Paper.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

GENT'S MERINO SOCKS, Soft Wool, Neat Assorted Shades. Really Cheap. Rs. 10 per doz. All Sizes.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

UMBRELLAS for Ladies' and Gent's, from Rs. 3-4 to Rs. 25 each.—MORENAS & Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL, near Gymkhana, is the best situated. Commanding extensive view. Large airy rooms and home comforts. Open for Visitors.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, OPEN from October. Most Central Situation, and best accommodation. Private Sitting Rooms to single Ladies and Gents as well as the Married Couples.

FOR HIRE, TURNS-OUT.—First-class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

TO LET, from the 1st November, a commodious Bungalow at Breach Candy, Warden Road; open to Sea breeze; with Stables and Out-houses. Apply to CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, Khoja Mohoolla.

RESIDENTS on MALABAR HILL will be SUPPLIED with FRESH BUTTER daily on applying to the BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Lane.

RIFLE FOR SALE.—Double barrelled, central fire, rebounding locks, 16 bore.—ROGERS & Co., Hummum Street.

SODA WATER MACHINES for Messes, Rs. 490. Lanlat in Bombay. A Filling Machine, second hand, in good order, Rs. 90.—ROGERS & Co., Hummum Street.

FOR SALE.—A very good C. B. MARE, W. I. T. C. Certificate for life, 13-2½, very fast, and a splendid Trapper; also a new stylish varnished Trap, very light; and a new set of brown English Harness. Price of the Turn-out, Rs. 750.—"W. L. I." care of this Office.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES !!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

HINKS' LAMP DEPOT.—A Depot for these well known ENGLISH LAMPS has been OPENED in the Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite the Singer Manufacturing Company. Lamps of all Description almost at Cost Price. Apply to the AGENT.

FRANK BAULCH, from Kelly and Co., London, PIANO-FORTE and HARMONIUM Tuner, Regulator, and Repairer 3 Years to T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Address FRERE HOTEL, Bombay.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48, for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

EXCELCIOR Lawn Mowers, Garden Pumps, Loose Garden Seeds, and all other Garden Sundries. —PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq, Chief Guard, S.M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders at Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay; may also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

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BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
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REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

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PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.

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DENTAL SURGEON,
First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!
A SHIPMENT of Australian Horses selected by the well-known importer C. G. Baldock, to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of well-bred carriage pairs up to 16 hds. 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class hacks and chargers. Also some well-broken single harness horses.
For further particulars apply to
Messrs. R. SCOTT & Co.,
Girgaum.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.
TOWER AND TURRET TIME-KEEPERS.
SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.
The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.
MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY,
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QUEEN'S HOTEL,
(KANDY) CEYLON,
OCCUPIES the best Site in the Town overlooking the Esplanade and lovely Lake, within easy reach of the Railway, Post and Telegraph Offices, Peradeniya Gardens, &c., and has splendid accommodations for Families.
Note.—First-Class Train Fare to Kandy Rs. 6. Return Ticket Rs. 9.
GOOD BILLIARD TABLES, HORSES, AND CARRIAGES.
HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.
Breakfast at 9-30 and 12 A.M., Tiffin at 2 P.M., and Excellent Table d'Hote at 7-30 P. M. daily.
A. H. CAMPBELL, Manager.

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GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS drawn at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.
PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.
FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.
TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.
DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

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ESTABD. 1834.
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED LIFE OFFICE IN THE EAST.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF PREMIUM.
Prospectus furnished on Application.
ANNUAL BONUSES DECLARED.
52 divisions of profits have been made reducing Premia on an average by about 47½ per cent.
Apply to
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Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.
NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.
And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & "CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.
Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in bottles by all Chemists

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay, The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 2.

No fresh commercial or financial telegrams are to hand through Reuter to-day; and the local Produce Markets, Banks, and Stock and Share Markets have remained closed for the *Diwali*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s s Annie Barrow, 2,004 tons, Captain A Horsfall, cleared yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE British s s Congo, 1,891 tons, Captain B H Rogers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr J Holmes as cabin passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Warora, 2,554 tons, Captain S Maclachlan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Acworth, Captain R W Gimblett, and 5 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P & O Co's s s Lombardy, 1,726 tons, Captain Francis Cole, arrived in harbour yesterday from China via Colombo, with her Majisty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Johnstone, Lieut Evans, Captain Grant, and seven deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Shed.	Company or Agents.
Congo.....	1891	Rogers	A	F Muir & Co
S.S.Clan Fraser.	1339	Hinders	B	F Muir & Co
„ Hoosainee ..	993	Raffin	C	B & P S N Co
„ Idar	2393	Hughes.....	D	E Bates & Co
„ Sculptor....	850	MacAdam ..	E	P and P S N Co.
„ Bisagno	1497	Bocarini	F	F Bozzoni
„ A. Barrow..	1604	Barnes.....	K	B Craig & Co
„ Saburmati..	523	Koysar.....	L	Shepherd & Co
„ Drachenfels.	1459	Tegge	N	Glade & Co
„ La Seyne ..	1151	Schmitz	O	M Maritimes & Co
„ Dago	1228	Rodman	P	F Muir & Co
„ Kt. Templar	2201	Pain	Q	K Nixon & Co
HARBOUR WALL.				
S.S. Kaveri				Shepherd & Co.
„ Poonani				do.

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.
The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 5h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Deopdale ..	1725	Sharp	1	W & A Graham & Co.
„ D Baiduino..	3044	Cruciani	3	F Bazzoni.
„ Pekin	2135	Harris	4	P & O S N Co
„ Oriental	2711	Stewart.....	6	P. & O S N Co.
„ Lombardy..	1736	Cole	7	P & O S N Co
„ Khiva.....	1452	Shumacker....	8	P & O S N Co.
„ Chilka.....	1450	Wilson	9	B I S N Co
„ Ruthenia ..	3428	Billinge.....	10	K Nixon & Co.
„ Netherby Hall	2139	Owens	13	E Bates & Co,
„ Arbib Bros.	1739	Hill.....	16	Captain

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Pekin (s)	Harris	London, Oct 8.
2	Congo (s)	Rogers	Hull, Sept 23.
	Warora (s)	Maclachlan .	Calcutta, Oct 16.
	Lombardy (s).....	Cole	Hongkong, Oct 14.
	Aurora (s)	Davis	Hull.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Annie Barrow (s)..	Horsfall	Hull.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Camorta, for Coast and Calcutta.
„ La Seyne, for Aden via Karachi.
„ Congo, for Hull, &c.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Date	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Date.	To.
O 10	Sheik Berkhud	Nicols	Hodeida	20	Hodeida
18	Muyun	Mackenzie ..	Perim.....	21	Somali coast.
19	Merkara	Bergemann ..	London	20	Brisbane.
	Ganges	Alderton	London		Calcutta
	Arcadia	Andrews	London		Sydney
	La Seyne	Schmitz	Bombay	24	Bombay
20	Oriental.....	Stewart	London	20	Bombay
21	Gorji	Saunders ...	London	24	Persian Gulf
	Bermuda.....	Gray	Brisbane		London
	Hampstead..	Jones.....	Bombay		Genoa
	Occanien	Paydenot ..	Australia....		Marseilles
	Clan Macnab	Croquet	Madras.....		London
	Zigazag	Hafus.....	Mussowa		
	Douro	Marshall	Bombay	22	Hull
	Bedouin	Goldsworthy.	Calcutta		Hull
	Domenico Balduino ..	Cruciani	Genoa		Bombay
	Conquest H M.'s	Henderson ..	Cruise		Perim, &c.
	Ghuzee	Scotland	Liverpool....		China
22	Massilia	Sams	Sydney	23	London
	Sutlej.....	Worcester ..	Calcutta		London
23	Siam	Weighell	Bombay		
	Drachenfels .	Tegge.....	Hamburg	23	Bombay
	Amazone	Tazagabel ..	Marseilles		Zanzibar
	Oswestry	Cranesworth..	Batavia.....		Port Said FO
24	Monk Seaton	Beazley	Calcutta	24	Dundee
	Palestina	Desider	Mussowa	25	Mussowa
	Iona	Cronston	Calcutta	24	Aberdeen
	Karlsruhe ..	Kessler	Bremen.....	25	Australia
25	Sydney	Delacroix....	China.....		Marseilles
	Clan Mackenzie	Wilson	Calcutta		London
	Tuna	Peters	Hodeida	27	Hodeida
26	R Rubattino.	Merello	Bombay	26	Genoa
	Mayun	Mackenzie ..	Somali coast.		

Aden, October, 26.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Netherby Hall s—3,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 450 cwts linseed and 525 cwts wheat, L Napoo; 28 bales gunny rags, &c, E Butterworth and Co; 2,000 cwts jowari, William Bell and Co.

FOR LONDON.
Oriental s—103½ cwts gum, Sewjee Ramjee; 36 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co; 5 bales hides, Abdoola Mahomed; 5 bales hides and skins, S Dhuramsee; 420 lbs cardamomseed, 280 lbs tortoise shells and 13 cwts peacock feathers, Bhanjeebhoy Sajun; 205 cwts cominseed, M H Merally.

FOR HULL.
Kt Templar s—10,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Drachenfels s—3,913 cwts wheat bran, Otto Martin.

FOR ANTWERP.
Ruthenia s—6,000 cwts wheat, F L Battliboi and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
Bombay s—100 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 140 bales twist, Tata and Co; 37 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 60 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 40 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 320 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram and Co; 25 bales twist, R Peerbhoy and Co; 110 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co; 76 cwts oilbanum, M Framjee; 160 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co.
Bisagno s—25 bales twist, the Bombay United S & W Co; 500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, the Khattaw M. S & W Co; 330 cwts rutsima, Currimbhoy Ebram; 2 tons old iron, G Dyabhoy; 396 cwts sandalwood, C Ebram; 68 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 25 bales twist, Oriental S & W Co; 250 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Bombay s—225 bales twist, and 51 cwts sandalwood chips' Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 175 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 85 bales twist, Tatia and Co.
Bisagno s—25 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

FOR KOBE.
Bombay s—59 bales cotton, E Abdoolally.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 2nd November, 1891.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	2	12	23 p.m.	1	34
Teheran	2	2	30 p.m.	..	31

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 2nd November, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	..	19	..	1
„ Kurrachee	..	24	..	1
„ Madras	..	84	..	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTICING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

AITKEN—EARDLEY-WILMOT—Oct 10, at St Jude's, Whitechapel, Rev G H Aitken, B A, Curate of St Jude's, son of late Robert Aitken, Heath House, Bromley, Kent, to Eva Eardley-Wilmot, daughter of late Maj-Genl F M Eardley-Wilmot, Royal Artillery.
LEWIS—HANDYSIDE—Oct 7, at Sierra Madre, California, Charles Frederick Eyre Lewis, son of J Hardwicke Lewis, of Veytaux, Switzerland, to Alice, daughter of Maj-Genl R V Handyside, Madras Staff Corps.
MOORE—COPLAND—Oct 10, at St Stephen's Church, Paddington, Capt G Moore, Indian Staff Corps, son of Comr-Gen H Moore, to Elsie Isabel, daughter of Col A Copland, C B.
ROWETT—BERKELEY—Oct 7, at St Denys' Church, Southampton, William Q Rowett, of Rangoon, to Ada Georgiana, daughter of Maj-Genl E S Berkeley, Retired List, and formerly of the 7th Madras Cavalry, and Staff Corps.
SINCLAIR—GALES—Sept 23, at Marylebone parish church, London, W F Sinclair, Bombay C S, to Charlotte Gales. No cards.

DEATHS.

ATHERTON—Oct 8, at Hawkhurst, Kent, Henry Atherton, late Bengal C S.
DAWES—Oct 8, at St Leonards-on-Sea, the Rev G D Dawes, Lieut. Bengal Retired List.
HEMMING—Oct 14, at South Hampstead, Agnes, widow of S Hemming, Royal Engineers, E I C S, aged 90.
OAKES—Oct 7, in London, John Oakes, late of Calcutta, aged 53.
ONSLOW—Oct 9, at Redhill, Elizabeth Sarah, widow of Thomas Onslow, late of the Madras Civil Service, aged 77.
RIGBY—Oct 10, at Westbourne-park-road, Bayswater, Edith Hamilton, wife of Mr William Rigby, late Indian Forest Department, aged 40.
ROS—Oct 11, at Perth, David Ross, C I E, F R G S, late Chief Traffic Manager of the Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, India, aged 53.
THOMPSON—Oct 10, at Folkestone, Jane, widow of W F Thompson, B C S I.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOWARD—October 21, at Gya, the wife of W J Howard, barrister-at-law, of a daughter.
SINCLAIR—October 28, at Lahore, the wife of J A Sinclair, Officiating Government Advocate, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HEYNE—PHILLIPS—September 28, at St Matthias' Church, Vepery, Madras, by the Rev C N Bazely, Incumbent of Perambur, George Heyne, Storekeeper, Madras Railway, to Avice, second daughter of the late Captain Cory Hawkes, 23rd Native Infantry, Madras.

DEATHS.

BIRCH—October 25, at Purulia, Manbhoom, Walter Comyns Birch, aged 42 years.
HAY—October 28, at Kilpauk, Madras, the Rev John Hay, M A, D D, aged 79 years.
SECLUNA—October 15, at Madras, Mr H A Secluna, Medical Practitioner, and late Deputy Coroner of Madras, aged 53 years.
WHITE—October 23, at Madras, Mrs Caroline White, widow of the late Asst Surgeon Charles William White, M D, aged 55 years and 29 days.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1891.

CONSIDERING the picturesque variety which is presented by the life and social institutions of Rajputana, the bare matter-of-fact statements which are year by year offered in the Foreign Office reports on the Political Administration of the Rajputana States are somewhat disappointing. But we cannot expect that a Colonel Tod will appear in the province every generation, and even when statistics and strictly official reporting have done their best to bring the "country of the Chiefs" down to the level of the conventional and the commonplace, some of its characteristic features will still press themselves upon our notice. Even in the solemn negations of a report like that for last year we are reminded of the marked individuality of the Province. When we are told, as we are time after time, that there has been no *sati* and no infanticide, it at least prevents us forgetting that old world practices have lingered in Rajputana longer than in some of the regulation provinces. Hook-swinging for rain, it is true, [illegible] but there the practice seems like a revolting anachronism. It seemed more out of keeping than it would have done in Rajputana, where, indeed, two or three cases of *sati* a few years since demonstrated the persistency of old habits in States that have very partially come under the influence of British rule and the *zeit-geist*. In the Report before us there are fewer plain indications of survivals of this sort. But they are not altogether wanting. In the territory of the Thakore of Oomria, in Meywar, two cases of witch-swinging were reported, the witch being killed in both instances. The cases pointed to the interesting fact that the profession of witch-finder still has its practitioners, and of course he follows his profession with the fullest popular concurrence. Still, the West has not even in our own day been quite free from weaknesses of this kind. It is not thirty years since a mob in Essex consigned to the water a Frenchman who was supposed to have been as closely in league with the devil as those unfortunate witches in Rajputana. In other directions the continued predominance of old ideas is not less marked. In Bhurtpore, the gentle superstition which attaches sanctity to all forms of life, and may be described as the exact antithesis of the sportsman's instinct, has undisputed sway. Wild cattle are a source of trouble to the cultivators and of loss of revenue to the durbar. They wander through the State in large herds, eating up the crops, and so impoverishing the cultivators that many are leaving the State in consequence. Yet there is no remedy. The Maharaja says that it is against his religion to interfere with the movements of these unwelcome visitors, so that the wild cattle of Bhurtpore have a much better time than the cultivators. The Maharaja's neighbour, his Highness of Dholepore, would take another view of things. At least Bombay sportsmen who have ridden abreast of him after pig in Guzerat would expect him to do so.

In nothing more than a census are the varieties of civilization in an Indian province more clearly marked out. Thus, though much has been done for the Bhil, in endeavours to make a settled agriculturist of him, and in bringing him under the disciplinary influence of special military service, he is still the unreclaimed savage. In parts of Meywar no attempt was made to count the Bhils during the last census, and the authorities were content with a mere hut enumeration. It must be added then to the accepted analysis of Bhil character that the Bhil, who is said to be so uncivilized that he has not even learnt to lie, is as uncountable as he is irrefragable. But he takes distinctly a second place in the record of the doings of the aborigines in Rajputana last year. The Province, all things considered, has not much to show in the way of dacoity, but the steps taken for its suppression have given renewed prominence to the Meenas. A gang of this tribe, under one Manria Moria, which had given trouble for several years was brought to bay, and the leader was killed while resisting arrest. He had been amnestied and settled under a system which has worked well in Rajputana, security having been taken for his good behaviour. But the dacoit's life was too attractive for him. He got together a new band, and resumed his old ways. Then pressure was put upon his securities, and he was re-arrested; only to escape again, and to meet with his death while resisting capture. But the Meenas have become conspicuous for good as well as for evil. In some of the villages of Jodhpore a religious movement has set in amongst them, under the leadership of an enthusiast, and they have been admitted into one of the Hindu sects on a pledge to abstain from flesh-eating, liquor, and thieving. One of the first fruits of the movement has been the removal of the liquor-shop from one of the villages to which it has spread. The episode is interesting as an illustration of the process of constant accretion to Hindu society of communities from outside its pale, a process on which Sir Alfred Lyall has discoursed in his "Asiatic Studies" with much learning and with great interest. The contrasts which such a society as that of Rajputana presents are of course very marked. We turn from witch-swinging, from pious, old-world veneration for life even in its most destructive forms, and from the records of marauding that is yearly becoming less possible under our Roman peace, to the tokens of another civilization, which manifests itself in a striking variety of forms. Another world comes into view when we read of a cotton press at Jeypore yielding the State a return of thirty-one per cent. upon the capital; of Jodhpore earning nearly nine per cent. upon a railway which it has lately extended to Bikanir; of a largely increasing number of vaccinations in all these Rajput States, of hospitals and schools increasing in number and in usefulness.

Nor is it only in these material forms that the progress of the Province is manifesting itself. Colonel Trevor rightly gives all prominence to the wholesome activity of the "Walterkrit Sabha," which has made more practical contribution towards social reform than any organization in India. A spontaneous resolution on the part of the leading Rajputs of the Province that girls are not to marry before the age of fourteen or men below the age of eighteen—a resolution, too, which is being carried out honestly and which is said to be popular amongst the Rajput castes—is an incident of no small interest, emphasized as it was by the Jeypore Maharajah's hearty concurrence with the Protected Age Bill. In Bikanir the desire of the Sabha that the movement should be extended to castes other than Rajputs has been in part fulfilled, for the Brahmins of that city have submitted themselves to a set of rules limiting the cost of funeral feasts to Rs. 500, and the expenses of marriages to Rs. 400 for sons and Rs. 300 for daughters, and prohibiting presents to the bride's father. The Bikanir Brahmins have also agreed that no marriage shall take place in which either party is under eleven, the limit being placed lower than amongst the Rajputs in other parts of the Provinces, because in Bikanir the Brahmins have marriages only once in five years—somewhat like the Kadmi Kunbis in Guzerat—and to fix a higher minimum would have involved girls remaining unmarried long after reaching a marriageable age. From all this it seems that the movement started four years ago in Rajputana is a growing movement. A more spontaneous reform was never undertaken. One more feature of recent progress in Rajputana may be here noticed. The more important States have taken a prominent part in contributing to the strength of the Imperial Service Corps. The Maharaja of Jeypore, who by the way gave £20,000 to the Imperial Institute, has formed a transport corps which will ultimately be raised to a thousand ponies and four hundred carts. Bhurtpore finds six hundred cavalry and as many infantry; Ulwar 600 cavalry and ten thousand infantry; Jodhpur, 586 cavalry, which will ultimately be raised to a thousand or twelve hundred; and Bikanir a camel corps of 302 men, which will be increased to five hundred. Rajputana—not counting the contributions of Rajput Chiefs in Kathiawar—is therefore taking its due share in this enterprise, and as there is no part of India which owes more for the maintenance of its institutions to the British power, we take it that the offer has in all cases been cordially made, and that the States will do all that is required of them to maintain their various contingents on a sound footing.

THOUGH the imports of illuminating oils into India during the past six years have almost doubled in quantity and in value, it is remarkable that while American oils are practically stationary Russian are rapidly increasing. As compared with 1886, Russia last year sent some eighteen times as much, and the import from America last year was below the average of the six years quoted in the official reports. In other countries, too, Russia has proved a formidable competitor to America in this commodity, and it is no matter for surprise that the United States Consul at Batoum writes somewhat dolefully on the subject to his Government at Washington. The Russian petroleum trade of 1890 shows a marked increase over 1889, he writes, the production of crude oil averaging nearly eighty thousand barrels a day—some twelve thousand barrels in excess. This result was achieved notwithstanding the fact that the price of crude oil at the wells steadily advanced. With October the Volga navigation closed, and the Consul imagined that the Batoum railway being the only means of outlet for the export trade there would be all the better chance for American traders to push their product. The supply exceeded the demand during the winter and prices declined. In November several wells commenced flowing, but soon stopped; and the December production showed no progress. In February, however, four wells with a bounteous yield commenced flowing, adding from fifty to sixty thousand barrels per day, which increased to a hundred and twenty-five thousand gallons daily. With such an increase, the prices fell, and Russian oil flooded the markets to the detriment of American. It is not probable, says the American Consul—though the wish may be father to the thought—that the present production will be long maintained, though he feels confident that for at least another year the Russian oilmen will continue to reap an equally profitable harvest. When the Russian oil becomes so formidable a consideration, America made a big bid to outdo her competitor, and the ruling rates of exchange favoured her, but the yield of Russian oil in 1890 was thirty-six and a half million gallons in excess of the previous year, and with this Russia was able to close the markets of Austria-Hungary, Roumania, and Servia against American oil. The output might have been greater had the Russian dealers chosen to lower their rates, for at the time of the Consul's writing all the tankage was full and the railway capable of carrying far more than was required. Since last year railway facilities have been increased by the completion of the Suram tunnel, and new outlets are provided. Prices in foreign markets are considered at present too low to admit of profitable export. But every means now exists for the further development of the trade, and America is likely to find Russia even a more dangerous rival. So far as India is concerned the disparity between the two oils is at present great, for whilst last year Russia sent us some twenty millions of gallons worth eighty-six lakhs of rupees, America sent thirty-three millions valued at a crore and-a-half.

IT is astonishing how myths grow and engender other my

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TROOPING SEASON.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

H. M. Troopship Euphrates from Bombay arrived at Portsmouth yesterday.

FIRE AT SANDRINGHAM.

A fire broke out yesterday morning at the residence of the Prince of Wales, Sandringham. The bedroom of the Princess and other rooms were destroyed and the roof of the building collapsed. It is estimated that the damage amounts to £10,000. The Prince and Princess were away from home.

EXPORTS OF CEREALS FROM RUSSIA PROHIBITED.

It is reported that the Russian Government has forbidden the export of all cereals with the exception of wheat.

LATER.

The report that Russia has placed a prohibition on the export of cereals is confirmed.

THE PAMIR QUESTION.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 2.

It is understood here that the Russian Government is disposed to let the Pamir Question drag on in order that the effluxion of time may facilitate a future settlement, negociations being impossible until the weather permits of delegates being sent to delimitate the frontier.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The Bombay mails of the 16th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

ENTERTAINMENTS TO SIR DENNIS FITZPATRICK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 2.

The Nawab Vikar-ul-Oomra entertains Sir Dennis and the Misses Fitzpatrick at breakfast, at Furuknama, on Wednesday. About a hundred guests have been invited to meet them.

His Excellency Sir Asman Jah has also invited a large party to meet them at dinner at Busheer Bagh, on Thursday; and they dine with his Highness the Nizam on Saturday.

INAUGURATION OF A THEATRE.

His Highness the Nizam has graciously promised to open the new Saik-ud-Dowlah Theatre, in Secunderabad, on the 10th instant.

A PAPER CHASE.

The Hyderabad Club Paper Chase Committee have arranged a paper-chase for Friday. The finish will be at Sir Asman Jah's country residence, Asmunghar, where there will also be a garden-party to which a number of guests have been invited.

THE SALAR JUNG FAMILY BRIBERY CASE.

His Highness's Government, in the Home Department, have published a Resolution on the report made by Colonel Ludlow of his enquiry into what is known as the Salar Jung Family Bribery Case. The *Deccan Times*, in June, published an article stating that the sum of fifty or sixty thousand rupees had been paid by the Begums to a high official with the object of having their allowances increased. The Resolution states that his Highness's Government are perfectly satisfied with the opinion formed by Colonel Ludlow, after careful investigation that there is absolutely no foundation for the rumour alluded to so far as any Government official is concerned. Proceedings will be instituted against the originators of the intrigue, the chief offenders having already been dealt with. The nurse in charge of the infant son of Sir Salar Jung II. has been dismissed, and a man named Mahomet Ali, in the employ of the Salar Jung family, has been brought under reduction. Mr. Syud Alee Turat, uncle of the infant's mother, has been forbidden to hold any communication with her for six months. A new nurse for the child will be chosen by the committee of management in consultation with Dr. Laurie. The Begums Zeenath-ul-Nissa and Bari Sahibzadi are entirely exonerated from the charge brought againgt them of offering bribes. Captain Beauclerk, secretary to the committee, has been instructed to take any notice he considers advisable of the persons mentioned in Colonel Ludlow's report.

THE B. P. R. ASSOCIATION HEAD-QUARTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 2.

Major Rosseter, honorary secretary of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association, arrived in Poona from Deolali yesterday evening with his office establishment. For the present they have been put up with Major Curteis' office. The second circle office will be pitched into the camp at the Sister Hills new ranges from the 10th instant, where the Central Rifle Meeting will be commenced from the 25th idem.

Two Companies of the Bombay Sappers and Miners will move to Dhanowrie to prepare works for the siege of operations for the forthcoming camp-of-exercise, which will be held on January next.

H. M. S. SERAPIS.

H. M. S. troopship Serapis will arrive in Bombay on the 7th instant.

SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 2.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief left Madras for Rangoon by H. M.'s marine Steamer Clive to-day.

LIEUT. KING COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

The Ootacamund magistrate who has been trying Lieut. King in connection with the death of the native toll-bar man has decided to commit him to the Sessions. His counsel, Mr. Norton, is trying to secure his trial at the present Sessions at the High Court.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 2.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Roberts arrived at Abbottabad on the 30th ult. from Murree, which place they left on Monday, the 26th idem. The party halted at Changla Gate for the night, his Excellency inspecting Camp Thobba and No. 1 Mountain Battery at Khyra Gali, and *en route* on Tuesday the School of Musketry at Changla. The party proceeded to Doonga Gali, and on Wednesday, to Kalabagh, where the No. 3 Mountain Battery is stationed—a march of seventeen miles—and then into Abbottabad. Major-General Ellis, Commanding the Rawalpindi District, and Second-Lieutenant Roberts, King's Royal Rifles, accompanied his Excellency to Kalabagh. His Excellency inspected the garrison on Friday afternoon, the parade consisting of the following troops:—Three guns, Derajat Mountain Battery, two companies 4th Sikhs, six companies 1st Battalion 5th Goorkhas, and four companies of the second battalion. The turn-out and appearance of the troops was all that could be wished. At the close of the parade his Excellency decorated Major Egerton, Assistant Adjutant General, Frontier Force, with the Distinguished Service Order awarded him for his services in the Miranzai Operations last January; and a medal for long and meritorious service was given to Havildar Dara Thapa, of the first battalion, 5th Goorkhas. The residents of Abbottabad gave an enjoyable dance in honour of Sir Frederick and Lady Robert, on Friday evening, at which they were present. They were the guests of Brigadier-General Sir William and Lady Lockhart. Yesterday they left by tonga for Rawalpindi, reaching in the evening. Lady Roberts, accompanied by Captain Waterfield, Aide-de-Camp, left on Sunday night for Simla and his Excellency, for Kohat, accompanied by Captain Hume, Aide-de-Camp.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES.

The Lieutenant-Governor arrived here yesterday morning. Early in December, Sir Auckland will probably visit Calcutta to confer with H. E. the Viceroy on various matters connected with the administration of these Provinces.

THE RAMPORE JAIL RISING.

The Rampore jail outbreak is more serious than it was supposed, and, but for prompt dealing, would have led to greater trouble. The pretext for the mutinous conduct which broke out on Sunday, the 25th, was the order for putting on jail clothing. Major Vincent, vice-president of the council, had occasion to visit the jail on that day regarding the disposal of criminal lunatics. On his arrival he was informed of three particular prisoners giving trouble, who desired to make a complaint against the new order. On the men being sent for only two appeared; and on the third being enquired for, instead of answering the two suddenly rushed away into the jail factory. Two orderlies with Major Vincent were sent to recall them. The men on entering the factory were at once set upon by thirty prisoners, armed with bamboo poles, and carpet knives, and before being given a chance of defence were knocked down and severely wounded. Major Vincent, going to their rescue, was himself attacked. He managed to get the two men away, and with the assistance of the outside guard prevented the escape of the prisoners by closing the gates of the jail before the arrival of the State troops, who were sent for. The whole place was in a turmoil. The prisoners had broken off their fetters, and some of them armed with the swords and revolvers of the orderlies obstinately refused to surrender and retire quietly to their quarters. On being fired upon they then fled to their barracks, leaving one of their number dead on the ground. The troops occupied the jail and all the members of council held an investigation which clearly proved the rising had been deliberately planned with murderous intent. Five of the ringleaders were put on trial and condemned to death and executed at once.

ENTERTAINMENT AT MALKAPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MALKAPUR, Nov. 2.

A parting *pan-supari* entertainment to Mr. Shevade, the most popular head-master of the English School, on occasion of his transfer to Jalgaon, by the students of the English School, came off the day before yesterday with great success. Khan Bahadur Kazi Badrudin was in the chair. Speeches were delivered by two of the students in eulogistic terms of Mr. Shevade's career, which was extended over a period of sixteen years; during which the school has risen to the highest elevation as a Zilla School. Marathi verses were sung in the new *sangit* fashion by one of the pupils. Mr. Mohaniraj made a speech in behalf of the assistants; and among other speakers were Messrs. Pimplikar and Damodarpant, pleaders. The chairman made an excellent speech in Hindustani. Mr. Shevade replied at some length thanking all the speakers. The distribution of flowers, *attar*, and *pan-supari* brought the proceedings to a close. A general feeling of regret prevails at Mr. Shevade's transfer to Jalgaon.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PENANG, Nov. 1.

The A.-H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Orion, from Hongkong, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

SUEZ, Oct. 31.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, Nov. 2.

Orient Mail steamer Ormuz from Suez arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3⅛
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
3½ per cent. French Rentes	95⅔
Bar Silver	44⅛

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, Nov. 1.

10 p.m.	81·4

MONDAY, Nov. 2.

6 a.m.	77·1
10 a.m.	83·4
2 p.m.	87·3
4 p.m.	84·7

NOTES FROM LONDON.

Our London correspondent, writing on the 16th ultimo, says:—The marble statuette of the lamented Bai Avabai Bhownuggree is now completed, and will shortly be sent to Bombay, where it is to adorn the Nurses' Home erected in her memory by her brother. Through the courtesy of the sculptor, Mr. E. E. Geflowski, I have had an opportunity of inspecting the statuette, which is greatly admired by all who have seen it, particularly those who had the privilege of knowing the greatly-regretted young lady. She is represented in a standing position, with her hands clasped; and her face wears a thoughtful expression. The costume is that ordinarily worn by Parsee ladies. All the details have been executed with great care, and Mr. Geflowski is to be congratulated on having produced a piece of highly finished work. His success is all the more creditable as he had to rely solely upon photographs. It is almost a pity that the statuette is only two-thirds size. Mr. Geflowski is engaged upon a statuette and bust of the late Raja Rajendralala Mittra.

The negotiations for the despatch of the Indian mails *via* Salonica instead of *via* Brindisi are attracting considerable attention both here and on the Continent. According to M. Blowitz it is thought in Paris that the change will not be effected just yet. The idea in the French capital is that the English authorities have reopened the question merely in order to obtain reduced rates from Italy. If this is true how kind of M. Blowitz to blurt it out. I hope Sir James Fergusson is grateful to the great correspondent.

The rumour that Lord Lansdowne may probably retire next spring is, it is stated here, confirmed by private advices received in England during the past few weeks from members of the Viceregal *en tourage*. We are told by a writer who seems to be well-informed that his Excellency would certainly have resigned but for the Manipur imbroglio. Lord Lansdowne, it is stated, will complete his cold-weather engagements, but will probably not return again to Simla. It is assumed that his successor will leave in February or March, and the name of Lord George Hamilton is mentioned as that of a probable successor. For the sake of what used to be called the Uncovenanted Civil Service I hope Lord George will be chosen, for they have no better friend in England than the First Lord of the Admiralty.

Sir Edwin Arnold sailed on Tuesday for the United States, where he is to give a series of readings from his poems. He is promised a cordial welcome from his many American admirers. I hear that very handsome terms were offered him to cross the Atlantic. His present intention is to visit India in the cold season next year, on a pleasure trip.

Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., has accepted the position of vice-president of the International Congress of Orientalists to be held in England in 1892 under the presidency of Professor Max Muller. Mr. Bhownuggree has also been appointed a member of the Authors' Club.

Apropos of Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee's troubles in Central Finsbury, the official organ of the Liberal party points out that there is a suggestion for the electors of the Division in the letters of Cobden just published by Sir Edward Watkin. "There is in Finsbury," says the *Daily News*, "only one prospect, the certain loss of a seat which might be easily gained for the Liberal party but for the lamentable fact of a double candidature." Mr. Cobden's suggestion in a case of the kind, in 1890, was the following:—"My advice if solicited by both parties would be that they make a *bona-fide* canvass and then that the weaker give way. Common-sense would prescribe this course if for no other purpose than to save the pocket of the candidate in the minority, for the weakest of three can never be the majority of two." Mr. Dadabhoy is not likely to act upon this possibly not disinterested hint. To deal with the dispute in such a manner would be to play into the hands of his opponents, by admitting that his present rival has a *locus standi*. Mr. Dadabhoy knows as well as the *Daily News* that he cannot hope to be elected if there are two Liberal candidates, but he may possibly think that having driven Mr. Eve out of the field, it is not too much to expect that Mr. Ford, a weaker man, will also retire before the General Election. The best, and so far as I can see, the only solution of the difficulty would be for the Liberal leaders to find Mr. Dadabhoy an absolutely safe seat elsewhere. This is the least they can do for a man who enabled them to make so much political capital a few years ago. If the wire-pullers of Parliament Street are wise they will do their best to avoid a disagreeable scandal. Their final desertion of Mr. Dadabhoy would lay them open to the charge of ingratitude, and give to the enemy an opportunity to blaspheme. We can easily imagine for example what fun Lord Salisbury would make out of the incident. For the present, of course, the Conservatives say nothing. Their interest is that the breach should be widened instead of closed. Jubilation will come from that quarter when Mr. Arnold Morley and Mr. Frank Schnadhorst find that by leaving Mr. Dadabhoy to shift for himself they have created a veritable *impasse*.

In spite of the discouragement they experienced at the Newcastle Caucus, the supporters, here, of the National Congress movement have not given up all hopes of converting the Gladstonian party. It is now proposed to hold the Congress in London the year after next. The main reason of the postponement is a desire not to clash with the General Election; but the promoters, I am told, think it would be more advantageous if the Congress met at the beginning of a new rather than the end of an old Parliament. The Reception Committee will make themselves be responsible for the entertainment of the hundred delegates to be invited from India, and the idea, I understand, is to take two or three large houses somewhere in the neighbourhood of London and fit them up for the purpose. The time of the year fixed upon by the British Committee for the London Congress is the spring or early summer. The visit *en masse* of a handred or so natives of India in order to solicit the sympathy of the people of England may not have the tremendous effect on public opinion that seems to be imagined, but the demonstration will, at all events, advertize the Congress. In one way the Congress may possibly be beneficial. A trip to England, though it is apparently only to last a month, may open the eyes of some of the more ardent spirits as to the difficulties to be encountered in making great political changes even in constitutional counties, and lead them to take a more moderate view of their position under British rule.

The Committee of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts has been, I understand, joined by the following gentlemen:—Lord Reay, Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, Surgeon-General Sir William Moore, Sir Alex. Wilson, Mr. G. W. Allen, C.I.E., Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., and Mr. F. C. Danvers. The next session will commence on the 21st of January. Several papers of unusual interest have been already offered to the Committee.

MILITARY NEWS.

A FREE issue of warm clothing is to be given to the transport followers with the Manipur field force.

AN estimate for constructing a Roman Catholic Chapel at Jutogh has been approved by Government.

GOVERNMENT have sanctioned a special allowance of Rs. 5,000 for Gurkha recruiting purposes at Gorakpur.

SANCTION has been accorded to the issues of the winter scale of field service clothing to the troops and followers remaining in the Miranzai country.

LIEUT. A. R. DICK, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, has been transferred to the Temporary Half-Pay List from Sep. 25, 1891.

THE field service scale of rations will be issued on the authority of the General officer commanding the Burma Division so long as field columns operate in Upper Burma.

A PLYMOUTH correspondent announces the death of General A. C. Silver, on the retired list of the Madras Army. He had seen considerable service, and entered the Army in 1838. He was promoted to the rank of General in 1888.

COL. H. R. B. WORSLEY, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, who is now at home on sick leave, has been allowed to resign his appointment as Colonel on the Staff Commanding at Cawnpore, and to reside out of India, with effect from the 27th instant.

THE Czarina has given twenty millions of roubles from her privy purse for the relief of the distress in Russia.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, Oct. 16.

AMONG a heap of new books lying before me is one which the author—an Australian—has sent me. It is in the form of a story, but there is not much plot in it. Yet the book is extremely interesting. At this distance one can only wonder if it is true. For it is a drawing—not a sketch—but a drawing, of society and business morality in a certain town of New Zealand. For obvious reasons we will suppress the name of that town. If, however, the book is really true—if only half of it is true—if only a third, a fourth, a tenth part of it is true, the inhabitants of that town would do well to flee unto the mountains, if that will save them from the coming wrath. For they are all knaves, thieves, and gamblers. That is the key-note of the book. The writer does not call the people by these hard names. He does worse. He shows their character by their acts. If, however, the book is an act of spite and malice, if the author intended to be revenged on New Zealand for some real or fancied wrong, if the picture he draws is false and falsely coloured, he is simply a criminal of the deepest dye. The name of the book is "Making his Pile."

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What do people want in their newspapers? One might find a thousand answers. But the only practical answer is to be obtained by getting a really popular paper and analyzing its contents. This I have done for my own curiosity. The paper I have taken in is one of very wide circulation. Whether it is a town or country paper does not matter. It costs one penny. It consists of 96 columns and contains 125,000 words, very nearly as much as an ordinary three-volume novel. Only you must not think, as people usually do, that all three-volume novels are of the same length. The arrangement of the matter is not, so to speak, hard and fast. That is to say, there are surprises. Next to a column of domestic news will come one of foreign intelligence. And there are whole columns of paragraphs—news and personalities—for which one would think that all the papers of the whole world must be ransacked. As for the division of foreign news, which in the *Times* takes up generally a whole page and a half or an eighth part of the reading apart from advertisements, in this paper it takes up three columns and a half, or about a twentieth part; home news of a political kind, seven columns, or about a tenth part; law and police, twenty columns, or a fifth; fiction, four columns; poetry, half a column; original paper, three columns; answers to correspondents, six columns; the garden, three columns; book reviews, half a column (!); gossip, fifteen columns; odds and ends, two columns; sport, three columns; the Volunteers, one column; the markets, one column; and clippings, two columns. The paper is a very good paper, and it may very well be taken to exhibit the popular mind. Observe, therefore, that the people don't buy books—you've got to belong to the other people before you buy books; that the people like to read about crime and its consequences; that they like general gossip; that they are fond of gardening; that they are equally fond of sport; that foreign politics interest them but little, and the state of the markets interest them less.

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"As for myself," a lady observed to me the other day, "I hardly like to take up a paper. It is full of "sad and miserable things." So it certainly is. Full of miserable things—inquests, trials, police cases, suicides, murders, forgeries, insurrections, famines, inundations, riots, and political party speeches. The last, of course, are the saddest things of all. It is in the nature of history—rather the day by day history, than Grand History with capital letters—to be full of sorrows. Happiness, you see, wants no chronicle. When a country is prosperous; when the world is at peace the newspapers are profoundly dull; the great metropolitan journals sink to the level of the Poughkeepsie Gazette; but for the occasional death of a wealthy citizen they would be intolerable. But there are always little excitements; the misery of the detected sinner; the example of the prodigal; some injustice; some thieving; and really the world is so full of thieves that the papers can never, so long as they live, be really dull.

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Take, again, the quiet happy life which sometimes lingers on, like the sunshine of an August day, to the very end. Can we chronicle that life? Can we put a paragraph in the papers saying that John and Mary are sixty years of age, and that they love each other as much as ever they did, and that their children have turned out well, and that the work of their hands has prospered? No. It is only when John gets run over—when Mary dies—when one of the boys is disgraced—that this couple appears in the papers. It is the same with nations. So long as they have no wars and no insurrections, the papers let them alone. Who has ever heard of Switzerland? Nobody. Who knows the Norwegians? Nobody. History is the record of crime, of disasters, of wars, of rebellions, of fires and famine, of plague and pestilence. Of late a few other things have been added—inventions, science, and books. But still the staple of history and of the daily press are those ugly things above set forth.

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The same lady complained of the sadness of modern fiction. She says that there is a certain magazine in which one heroine at least is murdered by the author every month. Let us hang that author. But she is quite right. Fiction is becoming sad. Why? One may suggest two or three reasons. For instance, the world has grown said; youth, even, if said; the old rollicking merriment is quite gone; if such a man as Theodore Hook were to appear among us we should stare at him in wonder. Next pathos is easier than humour; for one man or woman who can write a humours, merry, laughable, high-spirited story, there are a dozen who can write a melancholy story. It is easy; it is effective; editors like a sorrowful story; the public like to weep. Yet, my friends, when they do get a man who can make them laugh, how they do go for that man! There is one Rudyard Kipling; but of Mary Wilkins (whom I love) there are a dozen. We read our Mary Wilkins and we cry; we take our turn in patience for our Mary Wilkins; but for copies of our Rudyard Kipling we fight. It is a great thing to make the people cry, but it is greater to make them laugh.

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One of our weekly papers decribes an experiment made upon snakes in the way of charming them by music. The writer mentions the back part of the snake-room in the Zoological Gardens—the part not shown to the public—but he seems not to have seen the things they keep there. It is a most wonderful place. They have got a little tank full of baby alligators, little Saurians with lazy blinking eyes, good-natured too, who like to be taken up and held out for admiration. They have also got a little tank full of baby crocodiles. When one is taken out you understand at once the difference between crocodiles and alligators. For the baby crocodile has got angry, restless eyes and he snaps—at twelve inches long he snaps. One man who had on a thick kid glove was so foolish as to insert a finger in his jaws. Result: eight round holes, each a little fount of blood. Then they have a barking frog there. He is a big green creature. You put him on the ground and hold him, and tickle him behind the left ear. He likes it at first. Then he has had enough of it and grows impatient. Then he goes mad. Then he barks. They have also got a tame snake there. He is about twelve feet long; he coils round ladies' necks and pokes his head up men's coat sleeves. And they have got rats and mice to feed the snakes withal; and lizards; and other strange and wonderful creatures.

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The Zoological Gardens are full of interesting places not shown to the general public. A select few who know the keepers and the officials, who are also recommended by their love of animals, have the run of three rooms. Thus, there is a place behind the monkey-room where they keep baby monkeys and such delicate hot-house monkeys, marmosets, or lemurs as would be killed in the large room. This is a very delightful apartment. There is one man in London who knows monkey language and can talk it. Naturally, such a man as this is always free of the inner sanctum.

LIFE SENTENCE ON ONE OF THE "GOLDEN GANG."

A COUPLE of notorious swindlers, and members of the combination, known as the "Golden Gang," have been brought to book at Hubli, in Dharwar, and one who has given both police and public a vast amount of trouble has been removed from harm's-way for the remainder of his existence. The pair referred to are the well known Cooverjee Shapoorjee, *alias* Cooverjee Sorabjee, and his comrade Purshotum Thackersey who, finding some time ago that Bombay had become too hot to hold them, transferred their operations to Hubli, in the Dharwar Collectorate. At this latter place they were not long in finding what is known as a "plant," and they were successful in relieving a Mysore Brahmin of valuable ornaments. The system adopted by the swindlers was to represent themselves as agents of a Native Prince, who are empowered to purchase jewellery for the State. In the present case the men represented that they had a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 600 for sale, but which they would agree to exchange for one the Brahmin was at that time wearing. Without making any enquiries as to whether the ornament was what it was represented to be, the Brahmin gave his neck-chain away in exchange, but was not long in discovering that he had been duped, and that the ornament he had become possessed of was a worthless piece of brass. The transaction was immediately reported to the Hubli Police, who smartly laid the pair of rascals by the heels. Communication was at once opened with the Bombay detective department, and Mr. Gell, officiating Commissioner of Police, despatched Inspector Morar Rao to identify the men and detail a few of their exploits in Bombay. Cooverjee and Purshotum were placed before the local Magistrate and committed to the Criminal Sessions, when Mr. T. S. Hamilton, C.S., Sessions Judge, heard the case. They were found guilty of cheating, and Mr. Hamilton, in sentencing Cooverjee, remarked that the world, Bombay, and Hubli in particular, had had enough of him, and a sojourn in the Andamans for the remainder of his existence was absolutely necessary. He, therefore, sentenced him to penal servitude for life. Cooverjee was greatly surprised at the sentence, and left the dock in tears. Purshotum, has also a bad record, but it was decided only to give him three years' rigorous imprisonment, during which the Judge trusted he would acquire something like a rudimentary knowledge of the rights of property.

Cooverjee's history in crime is an extraordinary one, and proves that for cunning knavery he could hold his own with the most notorious members of his profession. There was no form of fraud or cheating which he was not good for, and his last misfortune robs the "Golden Gang" of one of its brightest ornaments. Cooverjee Shapoorjee is about forty years of age, and considering that he has spent the greater portion of his life in exercising his talent for cheating, he has had a fair immunity from imprisonment. He has generally been too clever to allow the police to obtain incriminating evidence against him, and it is only when he has descended to the vulgar practices of his profession that he has found himself in the clutches of the law. On one of these later occasions he was smartly detected uttering false coin by Inspector Cobb, and this indiscretion robbed him of two years of his liberty. The only other occasion on which he has been convicted was some few years ago when he bungled over a well-conceived piece of cheating, and paid the penalty of imprisonment for one year. One of his smartest performances was in playing on the ignorant cupidity of persons who desired to become possessed of ill-gotten gain. He, in company with Purshotum and three others went to Hubli, the scene of their last exploit, and persuaded a young Hindu that they had discovered means for splitting one-thousand rupee notes, in such a manner that both parts could be exchanged for Rs. 1,000. The man produced a note which the gang proceeded to deal with. They first substituted, unknown to the Hindu, a counterfeit note for the good one, and placed the bad note in an elaborated piece of machinery made of glass. The false note was then treated with acid and burnt to a cinder. The sharpers then professed to be very much astonished at the result of the experiment but undertook to put matters straight if the Hindu would bring a second note for treatment. The Hindu was eventually persuaded to bring another note for Rs. 1,000 which was again substituted for a bad note, and the latter treated in the same manner as the first with a like result. In this way the Hindu was robbed of Rs. 2,300. The gang returned to Bombay, but the proverbial honour amongst thieves being wanting, Cooverjee and Purshotum who had failed to obtain their share of the proceeds of the swindle, informed the police of what had taken place. The remaining three were immediately arrested, but owing to the fact that the Hindu, who was connected with some large business house, could not be got to appear in Court, the men got off on that count, but received three months' imprisonment each for being in possession of money, of which they could give no satisfactory account. The money was confiscated to Government. Purshotum who is a man of about forty has in the main led a quieter life than his illustrious *confrere*. He commenced life ostensibly as a goldsmith, and under cover of this trade managed to practise petty villanies so neatly that he generally kept well clear of the police. On one or two occasions he has been caught red-handed, but has never undergone a sentence of the same period as that which he is now doomed to work out.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE following are the scores made by the members of the above Club for the "Bunder Challenge Cup," fired at Coorla, on the 2nd November, 1891. Seven shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards:—

	Yards. 200	500	600	Total.
Vol H W Prescott	29	29	29	87
Lieut T M English	27	31	27	85
Vol J M Mason	30	24	29	83
Clr-Sergt H Black	31	24	27	82
Qr-Mr-Sergt W Stephens	28	29	23	80
Sergt-Maj J H Downing	23	24	27	74
Corpl G F Lund	25	25	22	72
Lieut R A A Jenkins	25	23	20	68
Mr W S Massey	28	22	14	64
Vol E W Pyrke	19	25	18	62
Gunner A Bond	17	12	29	58
Sergt-Instr of Musky J Limpus	18	19	20	57
Mr H Kries	23	14	19	56
Mr W Griffin	24	21	11	56
Corpl C B Robinson	25	Retired		25

THE DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Government of India have appointed a Commission to enquire into the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. This is just what was wanted. I think Sir Charles Crosthwaite, the President of the Commission, will do well if he be pleased to see that the questions intended to be put to witnesses who may choose to give evidence before the Commission are published beforehand in some of the leading papers in Bombay, as was done five years ago by the Public Service Commission. This will greatly facilitate the business of the Commission, and will also enable gentlemen desirous of being examined as witnesses to study the subject before actually putting in an appearance before the Commission. The sittings of the Commission will, of course, be open to the public.—Yours, &c.,

P. R. DESAI.

Ratnagiri, October 31.

I SAW Mrs. Stanley last week ("Miranda" writes in the *Lady's Pictorial*) just before her departure for Australia. "She is perfectly charming, and I own to losing my heart. She is so delightfully original in her sayings and withal so modest and unassuming. Certainly marriage is not a failure so far as she is concerned, for I never saw anyone look more radiantly happy, and when she spoke of 'Stanley,' as she calls him, her whole face lighted up. She is fond of travelling, but says it interferes sadly with her artistic career, and she hopes eventually she shall settle down in England. Stanley still feels the effect of his fall when at Murren. I sincerely hope that the nasty shaking which his wife and himself and Mrs. Tennant got in the Brindisi railway accident on Sunday will not have any lasting ill results."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT SANDRINGHAM.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DAMAGED ROOMS.

A REUTER'S telegram to-day reports that a destructive fire broke out at Sandringham, the country-residence of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, by which damages to the extent of £10,000 were done. A London paper at the time of the Silver Wedding of their Royal Highnesses published a description of Sandringham, from which we take the following from the pen of an American lady visitor:—

It must be borne in mind that Sandringham is in no sense "a show place." There are scores of the nobility and rich city merchants whose country-seats so far surpass it in splendour that comparison becomes absurd. Its chief interest lies in the fact that it is the only real home of the future King and Queen of England. It is their haven and refuge when worn with the fatigues of society and State—the one spot where they live their own lives, and the abode which bears the strongest stamp of their individuality. In every respect comfort rather than elegance has been consulted, and while the effect of the whole on the eye is most agreeable, there is no oppressive and depressing atmosphere of State about it.

THE DRAWING-ROOM.

The first apartment I was shown into was the drawing-room, which was of good height and size, and in its colouring and style suggestive of the French. The ceiling was lightly frescoed and the walls panelled alternately in delicate pink and blue, divided by creamy mouldings touched with gold. Here and there a mirror was let in, which reflected the light, not only from great windows which came down to the floor, but from a small bow-shaped conservatory opening directly into it.

This was filled with tall branching ferns, huge pots of maiden hair, leafy palms and luxuriant vines, arranged in the form of an amphitheatre affording a most effective background for the "Bathing Girls" of Madame Jerichhan, a life-size group of lovely figures in white marble. The massive pedestal of this was entirely concealed by a bank of a pure rose-coloured azaleas, at the foot of which nestled an exquisitely-carved marble swan of natural size. The vivid and beautiful clouring of this arrangement spoiled the eye for the furnishing of the drawing-room. Covers of white cretonne, sprinkled with bunches of big pink roses, concealed the furniture, but Sarah removed them to show me upholstery of pale blue brocaded with threads of gold and dark red. Other pieces were of pearl satin, wrought with pink and silver. There were many odd and easy chairs with velvet backs and seats, hand embroidered, some by the women of the Royal family; and I noticed a pleasing innovation which, let us pray, may cross the waters. Whatever there was about the chairs in the shape of anti-macassar, scarfs, or ornamental bow, was upholstered in with the covering. The effect was good—and think of the relief to the mind.

THE BREAKFAST ROOM.

Out of the drawing-room opens the breakfast-room of the Prince and Princess, and into which even the most intimate guest is never invited to join in the first meal of the day, and the only one for which the Royal family reserve the right of perfect privacy. This apartment has rather the air of a cosy sitting-room. It is well lighted by a large bay window, with square corners, commanding a view of the green sweeping lawn, some fine old trees, and the graceful figures of the brown and snow-white deer as they browse in the park beyond. The most valuable painting in the hall, and there are but few, hangs in this room. It is a portrait, life-size, of Landseer, painted by himself from a photograph taken for the purpose. The great artist is in a sitting position, and on either side of his fine old head appear the long noses and intelligent eyes of his two pet hounds. On the opposite wall is a large picture of Queen Victoria taken, I should think, when she was about thirty years of age, and before she had attained ample proportions. The colouring of the portrait is so dark as to be misleading. The face is dignified, the head well up though without a crown, and the dress of dark velvet cut low in the body and bordered with her favourite lace of Honiton. Book-cases reaching to the mantel-shelf stand on either side of the fire-place, filled with luxuriantly-bound volumes most of them presentation copies, and each case is surmounted by a group in terra-cotta. The one a young mother seated in a rocking-chair lulling her baby to sleep, the other in the act of nursing it. In this, as in the drawing-room, were screens about four feet in height, made of plush, into which were inserted row after row of photographs, mostly cartes de visite of different members of the Royal family and their connections, taken at various ages and in every conceivable attitude. The pictures were covered with thin glass, so that the plush, which in one screen was crimson and in other blue, answered as a frame work. In the window are two stained willow arm-chairs with big cushions, the favourite seats of the master and mistress of the hall. A square-table, covered with a richly embroidered velvet cloth, stands in the middle of this room, and round it every morning at nine o'clock gather the Prince and Princess of Wales, their three daughters, and whenever they are at liberty to join them, the young princes Albert Victor and George.

THE SALOON.

Really the stateliest apartment in the hall runs nearly the entire length of it, facing the front carriage drive. Originally this great saloon was built expressly for the famous country-balls, to which the good people of Norfolk looked forward for nine months of the year and lived on the recollection of the other three. Here, too, were given dances when a party of London "tops" were invited to spend the Christmas holidays or to enjoy a week's shooting. About three years ago it was found necessary to build a half-room proper on to the hall and then this apartment was turned into a reception-room, though in the morning it answers the purpose of a private chapel as well. The ceiling of this room, or, more properly, saloon, is lofty and of carved oak, so is all other woodwork, and plenty of colour is given by voluminous hangings, over doorways and long windows of Turkey red serge bordered with a broad band of the same material in a dark rich blue. The same colours are repeated in the furniture, which is covered with blue bordered with the red. The effect of this daring combination is exceedingly good and toned down by the splendid furs that partly cover the polished oaken floor.

THE CHINA YARN MARKET.

MR. FRAMJEE HORMASJEE'S yarn report, dated October 15, says:—A very quiet market has been experienced during the past fortnight, and rates have lowered about half a dollar. The heavy clearances lately made appear to have satisfied the demand from the distributing markets in the interior, and orders for the moment are very scarce. Moreover, dealers on the spot, in spite of large clearances, are still heavily loaded with prior purchases, which in the hope of realising at higher rates they were loth to transfer to the country purchasers, and now remain in their hands with the time of their clearances terminating just before the Chinese New Year, when stringency of money is as a rule to be met with. Consequently, they have operated for the most part for their pressing wants, for which some better descriptions of No. 10, and some moderate-price grades of No. 20 have been more in favour. For others they have somewhat rigidly held aloof, and advices of recent heavy purchases of well nigh 45,000 bales at Bombay have further given them the scare, and have, to a certain extent for the present at least, neutralized the good influences expected from the stoppage of the mills for eight days in the month, the facts before them being as stated above in conjunction with heavy arrivals of 13,000 bales during the period with three more steamers expected to arrive within a week with a like quantity. Though some attempts are evidently made in certain quarters to disguise the present weakness of the market from Bombay by wiring there spurious inflations of total sales during the fortnight, the real total at most reaches 6,000 bales, comprising about

1,800 bales of No. 20	sold at	$62½	to	$73 and $75
800 „	„	16 „	at	$64 to $69½
750 „	„	12 „	at	$56 to $61½
2,200 „	„	10 „	at	$54 to $63½
200 „	„	8 „	at	$40 to $52½
250 „	„	6 „	at	$51 to $52½

leaving about 36,000 bales in stock.

In Shanghai also the same sort of condition as here prevails. The country markets are said to be glutted, and sales as a result hardly amount to 5,500 bales, and prices are about half a tael lower. Stocks are estimated at about 18,000 bales.

In Japan only about 200 bales are reported as sold. Heavy stocks are held in the distributing centres, and unless these are reduced no activity can be looked for. Cotton is firmly held, but as the mills are not pressed for immediate wants higher prices are not as yet realized.

THE Prince of Wales (*Truth* says) has invited the Queen to pay another visit to Sandringham during the winter, and the first week in December was suggested as the date which would be most convenient both to Her Majesty and to the Prince and Princess.

MR. MASON AND THE KOLAO HUI.

THE CAPTURED KOLAO HUI LEADER.

A CHINESE correspondent writes as follows to the *North China Herald* concerning the Kolao Hui leader, Chen Kinllung, whose capture was recently reported :—

Chen Kin-lung was staying at an inn in Soochow, together with some 30 comrades. Being a leader he occupied a separate room. He and his band were getting ready to leave for Hangchow, Yangchow and other inland places. Six runners, the most reckless and daring of the Shanghai and Soochow police, made a dash, one night long past midnight, into Chen's sleeping apartment. But Chen was not a man to be easily surprised ; he drew a sword from under his pillow and defied his would-be captors who, however, had expected resistance and arranged their plan of attack—to rush upon the enemy simultaneously and overpower him. The only drawback to this plan was that Chen might call for assistance and bring his gang to the rescue. Strange to say, Chen gave no alarm, either because of utter contempt of his adversaries and of personal danger, or because he did not wish to have others of the band brought into conflict with the runners. At any rate, after dodging about the room for a minute or more the officers of the law suddenly leaped on him and pinned him to the ground. Gagged and bound they took him on board a steam launch kept ready to start, and carried him in triumph to Shanghai. His examination was conducted with the utmost secrecy by the magistrate, and deputies of the Viceroy, of the Governor, and of the Taotai. It is said that on his person were found several official documents issued by the Kolao Hui, and a short poniard with a poisoned blade. He is addressed in the despatches as "Pa-ta-wang," the "Eighth Great Prince," and seems to be commander of a numerous force. Three examinations have been held, but Chen stuck to the golden rule of silence. Torture was employed, but all in vain. The only words that could be wrung from the prisoner were: "Your excellencies, spare yourselves the trouble and me the pain. I am not the only one ready to give up life for the cause I joined. My head, my flesh and bones are yours. Take them, and end this farce. If you imagined I will betray my cause, you are greatly mistaken. Live and learn to be convinced that there are men who are ready to sacrifice their life for the good of a cause which will bring happiness to this country for thousands of generations to come." The examining officials are reported to be in despair and are contriving new methods to melt the stolid Kolao. They now treat him almost as an equal, feasting him on dainty viands and saturating him with strong samshu in hopes of his letting out some information or a chance word to aid them in discovering something more of this formidable society. So far they have had no success.

Such is street talk about the "Eighth Prince of the Kolao." If the rumour has any foundation it shows that the Society is very happy in the choice of its men, who must be thoroughly convinced that the ascendency of the Kolaos would regenerate China and bring on her the blessings of a fatherly government. Of course the aims of the sect with the exception of overthrowing the present dynasty, are very vague. From the frying-pan to the fire is but one step, and a man must take care to look before he leaps.

VAIN ESCAPE OF MR. MASON.

On Sunday afternoon, 3rd ult., the English gaol authorities were startled out of their usual equanimity by the sudden disappearance of Mr. Mason. It seems that he had told the Chinese gateman that he wanted to see Mr. Burtenshaw, and while the native was away calling the gaoler, having neglected to lock the wicket, Mr. Mason took advantage of the opportunity and walked out. He then ran along till he came to the Chekiang Road bridge, leading over into Hongkew, but unluckily for himself, Sergeant Jones and P.C. Watts were standing near the bridge, and as they had seen Mr. Mason in the Police Court, they immediately recognised him, and arrested him. While this was going on, Mr. Burtenshaw had left his quarters to see what Mr. Mason wanted and was much surprised to find that he was not where the gatekeeper had left him a few seconds previously. Of course, he came to the conclusion that his prisoner had escaped, so he immediately instituted a search, and while proceeding along Peking Road, met his man coming back in the hands of the police. Mr. Mason was then handed over to him and taken back to the gaol.

THE POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

In the British Police Court at Shanghai, on the 5th ult., Charles Henry Allen Welch Mason was charged on remand that he "did on or about the 13th September have in his possession or under his control five pounds weight or thereabouts of an explosive substance under such circumstances as to give reasonable suspicion that he did not have it in his possession for a lawful object."

As before, Mr. H. S. Wilkinson, Crown Advocate, prosecuted ; Mr. R. E. Bredon, Commissioner of Customs, and Mr. Yu, deputy appointed by the Viceroy at Nanking, were present in Court during the hearing of the case. H. E. the Taotai and his interpreter, Mr. Zoe Lan-char, occupied seats on the bench, as did Mr. Liu (an expectant Taotai deputed by the Nanking Viceroy to watch the case in conjunction with Mr. Yu) and Mr. Liu Ta-jen, Director of the Kiangnan Arsenal.

Oliver George Ready deposed—I am a British subject and a fourth class assistant in the I.M., Customs. I know the accused. He has been as a fourth class assistant in the Customs. I have known him about four years. I met him first in London during the examination for the Customs. I came out to China with him at the end of 1887. Since his arrival in China he has been stationed at Chinkiang. I was stationed there about a year and a half, from December, 1889, till July of this year. I came to Shanghai from Chinkiang on July 10 or thereabouts. I was in Shanghai during the month of August. I saw accused in the general office at the Custom House. I am almost certain this was on the 28th. He said he was going on leave, first to Japan and subsequently to Vladivostock. He said he came from Chinkiang the day before to go by the Japanese mail, but had changed his mind and let the mail depart, but having heard that she was on shore at Woosung he now purposed taking a small steam-launch with the object of catching her. This conversation took place at about 3 p.m. I did not see him again during his stay in Shanghai on that occasion. I was subsequently sent to Chinkiang, and went on 3rd September. I next saw accused on Sunday, 13th September, on board the s. s. Fuhvo, at Chinkiang. The Fuhvo had arrived from Shanghai. When she came I was on Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.'s hulk. I think it was about 11 p.m. I spoke to the accused. After the ordinary greetings I said, "We know all Mason ; you had better come with me," or words to that effect. He went with me, to the Commissioner's house where I was living at the time. Mr. Brazier, the Commissioner, was at that time at Shanghai, ill, and Mr. Rickman was in charge. Mr. Kindblad, tide-surveyor, and a Chinese boatman accompanied accused and myself to the Commissioner's house. We went into the dining-room and sat down. I wrote a note to Mr. Rickman, who came about five minutes afterwards. Mr. Rickman asked accused to give his word of honour that he would neither harm himself nor anyone else. Accused's baggage was sent for, and was brought. It consisted of a trunk, a Gladstone bag, and a few sundries. Mr. Rickman had previously given accused the option of remaining in the house as my guest or of being handed over to the Consul. Accused said he much preferred to stay as my guest. No further conversation took place till the examination of the luggage. Mr. Kindblad received instructions from Mr. Rickman to examine it. The bags were locked. Accused gave the keys to Mr. Kindblad. Accused was present during the whole of the subsequent examination. Mr. Kindblad first opened the portmanteau. Nothing contraband or of special import was found in it. Mr. Kindblad then proceeded to open the Gladstone bag. Accused said, "You had better be careful ; there is dynamite in that bag." Mr. Kindblad then took out a package, about five inches by four, which accused said contained dynamite. The packet was wrapped up in clothing. Mr. Kindblad placed it on the sideboard. Mr. Kindblad said, "Is there anything more ?" and accused replied "You had better look in the other side of the bag." Mr. Kindblad did so, and found a small cloth or linen bag, with a strap, which could be carried over the shoulder. It was something like a haversack. As far as I can remember, accused said, "There's more dynamite in there." Mr. Kindblad opened it, and took out two small bags which accused said contained his Derringers, and then something else which accused said was dynamite. The bag contained a few loose pistol cartridges. There were also dynamite fuses. During all this time accused made some remarks. He said his life had twice been threatened, and in consequence of that I asked Mr. Rickman to allow two armed European officers of the Customs staff to come into the house and this was done. I had noticed when I went on the hulk that there seemed to be great excitement among the Chinese. The two officers who came, were named Seitz and Stahre. The first is assistant examiner and the other a second class tide-waiter. After the luggage had been searched and the officers had arrived accused went to bed. Upon the discovery of the dynamite and the serious appearance of the case, I asked Mr. Rickman to ask for an armed guard from the gun-boat. Mr. Kindblad was also of opinion that a guard was necessary. Mr. Rickman subsequently went to see Mr. Allen, H. B. M.'s Consul, and returned with him to the house. Mr. Rickman called accused, who got up, and some conversation ensued. Mr. Allen finally said he could take accused on board the gunboat Redpole. This was done, Mr. Kindblad and myself accompanying Mr. Allen and accused on board We reached the ship between 3 and 4 a.m. After Mr. Allen had had a short conversation with Captain Freeman in his cabin. Captain Freeman invited accused, Mr. Kindblad, and myself to go into the cabin. A somewhat animated conversation ensued between Captain Freeman, Mr. Allen and accused. Mr. Kindblad and I occasionally spoke Accused was asked for an explanation with regard to the dynamite. He said he did not feel called upon to give any explanation about the dynamite except to his chiefs. I think he said "Sir Robert Hart," but I am not sure. As far as I remember, Mr. Allen said, "You are a British subject and as such you must give an account to me." I think accused replied that he did not feel called upon to do so. Captain Freeman asked him what he was going to do with the dynamite. Accused said that on landing he was to hand it to some one who should come and ask for it. Captain Freeman said, "Your intention then was to hand over dynamite to a lot of disaffected and irresponsible Chinese ?" Accused made no satisfactory answer. The question arose how the dynamite should be disposed of, Captain Freeman sent for his first Lieutenant, Mr. Foster. It was eventually decided that Lieutenant Foster, in uniform, and accompanied by an armed sailor, should go on shore, take delivery of the dynamite, and bring it on board the Redpole. I believe the intention was to destroy it. Before going on board the Redpole I had wrapped the dynamite in a shawl and replaced it in the Gladstone bag. I locked the bag, put the key in my pocket, placed the bag under the sideboard and covered it with a mat. I told Mr. Seitz that there was dynamite in the bag and that it was not to be touched. I returned to the Commissioner's house with Lieutenant Foster, Mr. Kindblad and a bluejacket. On our return the bag was opened and the dynamite examined. Lieutenant Foster, Mr. Kindblad, Mr. Seitz and myself were present. Statements as to the contents of the packages were made by Lieutenant Foster, Mr. Seitz and Mr. Kindblad. Those statements agreed. The substance was in paper. Mr. Kindblad tore off a corner of the paper and said that in his opinion the contents were dynamite. As far as I could see the contents of the bag had not been disturbed during my absence, and the bag was still locked on my return. After the examination the dynamite was rolled up in a shawl and replaced in the bag which was taken by Lieutenant Foster. The fuses were also conveyed away under the care of Lieutenant Foster. There was a nearly square package about 5 inches by 4 ; a sausage-shaped roll about 8 inches long ; and a substance which looked like wet putty tied up between two note-book covers. I do not know the appearance of dynamite. The package of fuzes looked like a large roll of lamp-wicks. I subsequently came to Shanghai with accused in the Anshin Maru. Mr. Stabre accompanied us. We left Chinkiang on Monday, Sept. 14th, and arrived in Shanghai on the following day at about noon. During the examination of accused's baggage I did not observe a note-book, but I saw it on the following morning. I afterwards saw the note-book examined. It was a translation of an old Greek play, apparently written at school. Between the lines of the English translation were English words written with Greek characters. When I first saw this book it was among accused's effects which had been turned out on the floor the night before. When I saw the book afterwards I recognised it. I think Commissioner Russell handed it to me, I saw Mr. Croskey, an assistant in the Customs, translating it

Azel Kindblad corroborated the last witness's description of the return on shore and the examination of the square package. It contained dynamite.

On 7th October, Henry Croskey deposed—I am an American, and fourth assistant in the Customs service, and I know the accused. About the beginning of August accused told me he knew there were certain Chinese in Chinkiang who proposed to rebel against the Government in Chinkiang and Nanking and that his intention was to assist them. He named several Chinese who he said were members of a society called the Kolao Pui. He proposed to me to join in the movement, and left with me on his departure certain instructions written in cypher. On one occasion he told me he had written a letter to General Mesny at Shanghai, making proposals to him. The letter, accused said, was signed "X," and the answer was to be addressed to "X," Customs Post Office, Chinkiang. He also said it was written in such a manner as to make General Mesny believe it came from a Chinese. He had the letter in his hand, but I had no opportunity of reading it. I saw in his possession an American illustrated catalogue of firearms. Accused told me, two or three days after his letter to General Mesny, that he had applied for leave to go to Shanghai to see a dentist, but that his real object was to see General Mesny. Leave was not granted. He afterwards went away on two months' leave. He said he proposed to go to Japan, and from there immediately to Hongkong, where he proposed to buy arms and ammunition and bring them to Chinkiang. Three days before he left he sent me the paper produced, which is a key to a cypher. After office hours he asked me if I could read it. I told him I could. It is not a difficult cypher. It consists of English words written in Greek characters. Down to the last three lines the words are in the usual order. The last three lines are written from right to left, the lowest line first. On the day of his departure he handed me a sheet of instructions written in this cypher. I gave it to the Commissioner at Chinkiang. I made a copy in cypher and a translation in English :—

"You will receive letter or telegram from me with 4 figures : first two give day and second two give month, example : 0110 means 10th August. 3090 means 30th Sept., on this day or soon after you may expect me, if in our own ship, signal will be : one long blast, followed by two short ones ; also by day, black pennant at mast-head, by night red lamp beneath white, also at mast head. On arrival, come off in Custom's gig or sampan and bring along any weapons that may be in your charge, remember red sash. If I come from Shanghai, I shall come by river steamer bring arms and perhaps a few men ; and come straight to Customs, in disguise, as friend, (Don't go out to dinner for a week, after receipt of my letter, if possible). We shall then quietly collect our men, arm and commence. On receipt of date, tell road-coolie, tell boy, and tell him his instructions appended, find Chinese date from Almanac, write on slip (thus, 8 moon and 20th day) and show to *tingchai* the morning of date, tell Morris and if possible, see Clark, Martin, Schultz and O'Neill and tell them to be ready to come aboard. Remember that your duties will be : telegraph, Bank and Silver Islands forts, learn your ground. Likewise take a run up to Nanking, and take road-coolie with you. Domestic : take care of ponies and have them exercised and teach boy to ride, (big saddle). Every day ask to see boy's bags : I have told him to make 50. Please pay him for a bale of cloth and cotton out of $20 left by me. On receipt of date, pay boy thirty dollars, *tingchai* 10 dollars, road-coolie 10 dollars, total fifty, left with you to be returned if not used Also give each man one bale Turkey red at $240=$10. The password, see boy's instructions. Instructions to boy. On receipt of date letter immediately send pamphlets to Nanking, Chinkiang camp, Silver Island and Kianjyin ; day before date named, put up notice in Chinkiang not to hurt foreigner—day before date named, tell him to arrange with Yang Tachang, Gan-chin. Tu Kuo-fu, brass-man, &c., and 100 men himself, they must be ready on bank and when steamer sighted must come off either from Shia-ma-tof or Chi-ho-Kho (lorcha anchorage or opposite village) boy not to tell them exact date. The pass-word will be challenge : "Lago" (who). Answer—"Gangtzu" to which first man says "Chiang" (river). Boy to meet every up steamer after date mentioned, waiting at saloon passengers' gangway. I have already paid boy $10, *tingchai* 10, road-coolie 5."

Examination resumed—Clark is a former third class tide-waiter at Chinkiang, now discharged. Martin is now a third class tide-waiter at Chinkiang. Schultz is salt searcher employed by the Taotai. O'Neill and Morris are third class tide-waiters. The boy's bags referred to were canvas haversacks of which a model was made for accused before his departure. The Turkey red was to be cut up and used for distinguishing sashes. He had left two pieces for that purpose. Accused's boy was discharged by me about September 6th and went to Kiukiang, his native place. Yang Ta-chang is a *tingchai* in the Custom House general office. Tu Kuo-fu is the head road-coolie of the Chinkiang Concession road fund, of which accused was secretary. Gan-chin I do not know. At the time of his departure accused left a package containing ten or twelve brass knuckle dusters, made in Chinkiang by the local tinker, referred to in the translation as the brass-man. Accused went on leave on the 26th or 27th of August. I received two letters from him from Hongkong, one dated 2nd and the other 5th September.

The second letter had under the signature cypher figures which were intended to give the date of accused's arrival in Chinkiang. At the top of the first page were two lines in cypher in pencil, which read: "Arrive Friday night ; follow instructions ; everything as arranged." I had promised accused to enter into the conspiracy with him, after refusing on two distinct occasions. I thought that, had I refused, accused would have carried out his plans unknown to me and that it was necessary I should know what he proposed to do, in order to keep the Commissioner of Customs informed. I was handed by Mr. Rickman a memorandum book which had belonged to accused. It contained writing in cypher, which I was asked to translate. I have made a translation of portions which were in cypher, and produce copy of the translation.

(1) Sell all furniture except bed. Leave with Croskey. Take Consular register and bank receipts.

(2) Take baggage down with me ; store in customs godown.

(3) Take to Hotal des Colonies. Visit sailors' places in missionary disguise and win over men. Arranged receipt of letters. Wire A. to lend £500 at Hongkong. Call, Bredon and Ready. Buy two ponies for Croskey. Find Gutzeit re-coal steamers from Japan. Name his own price. Gutzeit, see pilots ; take one down to Hongkong.

I give arms, Croskey, ammunition, revolvers and cutlases to 30 men (50 rounds for yamen and 10 foreigners with rifles only).

(5) Officers and instructions. Belts. 100 rounds. Seize Taotai and let none go out.

Set writers to work copying proclamation. Practice revolvers in court. Hold against all attacks. Send specimen proclamation Y. T. C. H. immediately. Despatch Taotai's card men, two chairs, for Wong, Liu, Tah, Loh.

(6) Five cutlasses, 5 revolvers, 20 rounds, under Croskey, to telegraph. First wire re cholera, Shanghai and Wuhu. S. and W. All steamers not to touch. Disconnect all lines. Yang Chiu's headmen (4 and 5). Two sea-dogs with revolvers and cutlasses. Croskey return, bring operator along and leave 3 Chinese in charge to receive all papers and acknowledge. Chinese to let no one out. Send rations and men in morning. One man to guide Croskey back to C. M. S. N. Co. See Morris and then come to camp. After finish send message to telegraph and Morris on Kanlu-ssu.

(8) Croskey despatches batches of 5, guard goods and canal. Two armed men with revolvers send boat load over to seize launches and send for Kwachow to send back. All but two gigs ; lie Bund.

(9) Release passengers (unmolested.) Distribute proclamations on Bund.

On the 8th October, Chen Ping-ssu *weiyuan* in the Customs opium godown at Chinkiang said accused spoke to me about the anti-Christian disturbances, and said he supposed it was all done by the Kolao Hui. Accused said he had heard that there were people in Shanghai who were buying munitions of war, and that there were Chinese officials in the society. I paid no particular attention to this conversation at the time, thinking it was merely gossip. Subsequently accused asked me what salary I got at the Customs, and said he supposed it was not much, adding that it would be better if I got another post. I said there was no other post for me. Accused replied that he was under orders to go to Peking and that he was willing to say a word for me with the Inspector-General. I then wrote on some cards my name, residence and rank, and gave the cards to accused. About the beginning of August accused asked me when I should be promoted and when I should be able to be a Taotai. I replied that it was not easy to get promotion, still less to be a Taotai. Accused said, "If you enter the society you can soon be a high official."

Peter Toussant, a seaman, said he had engaged men to assist Mason and asked him who was going to send them back whence they came He said he was unable to help them I had to be satisfied with that.

The largest sum I had at one time from accused was $700 or $800. I left $500 with the wife of the proprietor of the Grand Hotel, one night The money was principally in large notes There was one note for $500, and there were other notes for $100, $50 and $25 Mason gave me no account of himself except that he was in the Customs My wages were to be $250 a month, and the men's wages $100. When I went back to the gunsmith's shop and found that accused and the arms had gone, I was shown 20 revolvers which I had left out of the cases the day before under instructions from accused, which I was told were for me He said each man was to have a revolver in case there was a disturbance with the Chinese when we landed, as we should land where we wanted, and it would be necessary to have the revolvers to protect ourselves on landing. I thought we were going to land near Chinkiang. I understood that where he wanted to land there was a shoal, and that if we landed below that place the Chinese might oppose us. I do not know if he meant the Chinese on shore or on the steamer.

The hearing was then adjourned.

THE INDIAN MAIL ROUTE.

A REUTER'S telegram from Vienna says the official organ of the Ministry of Commerce in matters affecting railway communication and navigation on the 15 ultimo published the result of the inquiry into the expediency of despatching the Anglo-Indian mail *via* Salonica. The report declares that the inquiry has given very satisfactory results so far as concerns the greater portion of the route extending over a distance of 2080 kilometres between Ostend, Vienna, Buda-Post, and Belgrade. On the other hand, the journey from Belgrade to Uskub and Salonica, a distance of 696 kilometres, although a safe one, can only be made at a reduced speed. The Salonica route would reduce the sea voyage by 155 nautical miles, and a further reduction would be obtainable with an improved railway service between Belgrade and Solonica. In conclusion, the report declares that, should the route *via* Salonica be adopted, it would be necessary to construct a pier for the mail steamers at that port.

A Belgrade telegram, through the same agency, with regard to the adoption of the Salonica route, says it is understood that at present the matter is only in the inquiry stage. The British Government would expect Servia to carry the mails across her territory at cost price in consideration of the advantages accruing from the passenger and other traffic. Should the new route be adopted, the mails would be conveyed by steamer from Salonica to Port Said, and not to Alexandria.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* telegraphs that "official notice of the change of route of the Indian mail from Brindisi to Salonica has been given to the French Government." It is, however, understood in official circles in London (says the *Chronicle*), that the two British officers who recently visited Salonica with a view to inquiring into its fitness as a substitute for Brindisi are not disposed to advise a change from the present route.

Telegraphing later, the correspondent says :—At the Ministry of Public Works a good deal of strong feeling is shown over the proposed change of route of the Indian mail from Brindisi to Salonica. M. Jules Roche maintains that before 1893, when the Calais-Brindisi contract expires, the improvements in the French system will enable the mail to save several hours in transit. Even now, he adds ; the Italian and not the French lines are at fault, the only obstacles being the steep gradients between Laroche and Dijon, and on this side of the Mont Cenis tunnel. Practically the latter part of the new route, from Buda-Pest *via* Nisch to Salonica, will present great difficulties, whilst the unforeseen chances of spring floods and winter snows in the Balkans will damage the regularity of the service. The roads, too, are infested by brigands, for whom the colossal booty of the Indian mail will be a temptation, and above all, a danger to the safety of the passengers for some time.

Telegraphing on Oct. 14, the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says :—The negotiations between the Cabinets of Belgrade and London in view of the transit of the Indian mail over Servian and Hungarian territory are still pending, but will, it is expected, be concluded in time to allow of the inauguration of the new service by way of Salonica at the beginning of 1892. The Servian Government reckons upon making 50,000f. a year by the passage of the Indian mail. It is satisfactory to hear that the Turkish Government intends taking serious measures for the proper protection of the mail trains through Macedonia. The lines will, it is said, be well guarded by military scouts, and the train servants will be effectively armed to resist brigands. Should these arrangements be carried out and the new train service work smoothly, the mails will reach Alexandria in thirty-six hours less from London than they do over the Brindisi route.

A Brindisi telegram announces that the Indian mail train from Calais came into collision on Oct 11 with a goods train at Caravigno, about twenty miles from Brindisi, owing to the goods train overlapping the siding. None of the passengers were hurt. The guard, who was slightly cut about the head, is doing well. The engine of the mail was smashed, but the cars were only slightly damaged. The passengers were brought on by a special train sent from Brindisi. Traffic has now been reopened.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

"TRUTH" ON MATTERS INDIAN.

AN Indian Officer, signing himself "Lex," writes me a lengthy criticism of the remarks on court-martial justice in *Truth* of August 13. My correspondent will probably have seen by this time that his criticisms have been to some extent anticipated by others, and the criticisms themselves answered. The following passage, however, brings out a new point, and one well deserving attention :—

The only defect I can see in the administration of military law is that of allowing very young officers, who have not had sufficient experience, to sit as members of courts-martial for the trial of soldiers. In my opinion, no officer under five years' service should be a member of a court-martial, except in the field, or in extreme cases, when it is impossible to obtain the services of officers all of that standing.

I have frequently noticed in reports of courts-martials that the President is practically the Court—at any rate, in his own estimation—and that those who are supposed to be his colleagues either take their cue entirely from him, or take no perceptible share in the proceedings. This state of things would probably be seen less often if the other members of the Court were on more equal terms in point of rank and age with the President.

The Indian Staff Corps officer, who recently wrote to assure me that there is neither dissatisfaction nor cause for dissatisfaction in that branch of the service, would, probably, be interested to see a statement on the subject which I have just received from the Punjab. It has taken the compilers of this document seven closely-written sheets of foolscap to do justice to subject. I am sorry that this trouble should have been taken for nothing ; but apart from the impossibility of publishing this document as it stands, my correspondent will have seen that since it was despatched (August 20) every one of the points raised has been referred to *Truth*. I hope, moreover, that by this time the complaints of the Staff Corps officers are in train for settlement.

While the grievances of the Indian Staff Corps are prominently before the public, it may be well to call attention to the manner in which nominations to the Corps have lately been bestowed. Out of the last twenty nominations, five have gone to the three first Cavalry cadets and the two first Infantry in the late competition for Sandhurst. The remaining fifteen have all been given to Queen's and Indian cadets, of whom I understand that not more than three at the outside had, or could have, qualified to enter Sandhurst by competition. Surely, these Queen's and Indian cadetships, conferring a free education at the public expense, and granted, for the most part, for reasons which will not bear a moment's investigation, are sufficient prizes in themselves, without supplementing them by other favours at the expense of abler lads—often the sons of meritorious officers of long service and narrow means.

A correspondent writing on this subject says :—

No one who studies the periodical lists of cadets for Sandhurst can fail to note the small proportion of Queen's and Indian cadets who ever qualify for entrance by competition. The stupidity of the son is probably a measure of the deserts of the father. If there are to be Queen's and Indian cadets, I would suggest that these appointments be confined to the sons of fathers of a certain number of years' service and possessing not more than a specified income, and within these limits the appointments themselves should be open to competition.

From facts that have come to my knowledge, it is clear that a large number of cadets have been induced to join Sandhurst under what can only be called false pretences. Prior to the last examination, candidates were informed that those who desired to enter the Staff Corps were to notify this intention, by which many were led to believe that this branch of the service would be open to them. It has recently been notified, however, that only seven out of the large number of successful candidates will be allowed the option of entering the Indian service. Consequently, dozens of young cadets, who cannot afford to enter British regiments, will now have to return to civil life, after their parents have gone to the expense of examiners' fees, uniforms, entrance fees, &c.

It is a curious fact the official list of the Indian Army still contains the name of the Archbishop of York, who appears to have been drawing a pension of about £130 a year ever since he retired from the Madras Establishment in 1852, after five years' service, with the rank of Lieutenant.

THE REV. S. A. BARNETT ON INDIA.

THE winter course of Popular Saturday Evening Lectures at Toynbee Hall was opened on Oct. 10, by the Rev. S. A. Barnett, who discoursed on "Man : East and West." There was a large audience. Mr. Barnett began by saying that the net gain of the travels of himself and Mrs. Barnett had been a greater belief in man, and a conviction of the impossibility of fitting theory to the facts of a problem so complex as that of our relations with our fellow-men. He sketched concisely and picturesquely the varying characteristics of the peoples they had seen and studied, especially of the Indian races among whom the greater part of their time had been spent. India, he said, was a nation of many races, far more distinct from each other than were the different peoples of Europe. They were, however, alike in being poor, conquered, and under Brahman influence. They were so miserably and hopelessly poor that it was difficult to see why they lived at all. A vast multitude of people rise every morning not knowing where they are to break their fast. The Indian is affectionate, patient, dignified, but has also the characteristics of a conquered race. The grandeur of the Mahommedan buildings and ritual, the wisdom of British rule, do not hide the fact that both are signs of conquest, and the submissive native is distrustful and deceitful. The rule of the rahman is the most serious bar to progress in India. It is maintained by enforced and degraded ritual by keeping up caste distinctions, and by enjoining child marriage as a religious duty. "I shall go to hell," emphatically declared an educated native to Mr. Barnett, "if I do do not marry my daughter before she is fourteen." The filthy customs of Brahman ritual cause the failure of the Government to prevent pestilence, and idolatry in India represents the predominance of ignorance and the indulgence of the passions. To overcome all this the Government offers shows, the missionary offers Christianity ; but it is the Christianity of tenderness and patience, and as such does not appeal to a people neither rude nor savage but already capable to a remarkable degree of admiration and sacrifice. A bracing and masculine Christianity, such as inspired Cromwell, Milton, Gordon—this would give life to India. Passing on to China, Mr. Barnett touched briefly on John Chinaman's bad reputation in America and Australia, justified by his surly manners, his uncleanly habits, and his greed of gain. These are visible in his own country, but closer acquaintance shows his ability and earnestness of purpose. His devotion to Government as a divinity has stereotyped his civilisation, but the Chinese may yet rise to a level which will be justified by their solidity of character. Everyone, said the lecturer, knows the happy disposition of the Japanese, and their power of adapting themselves to Western civilisation. The Japanese may be considered as belonging to a Western State of America, with a capacity for curios, of which the Mikado is the chief. At present they do not want a religion, being too much occupied with civilisation. They hide sorrow behind a ceremony, and wave off care with a blossom branch. As sorrow follows in the train of material progress, they will turn to Christianity for consolation. Of the Americans as a nation Mr. Barnett said only a few words, pointing out the individualism of their character and institutions.

THE NEW NAVAL ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

THE new Naval Ordnance Department, which has been in gradual process of formation for some time, has commenced its existence at Woolwich. It has been formed in order that the Admiralty may manage its own affairs in the provision, care, custody, and distribution of all ordnance stores required for use in the Navy, and the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich has been selected as the most suitable position for the head-quarters of the Department, as it is there in close touch with the Ordnance Factories, the Royal Navy being the Factories' best customer. The personnel of the staff has been selected from those who have volunteered for the service, such as have had experience or aptitude in similar work being preferred, and the success of the undertaking is thought to be secure. Col. Thales Pease is the Storekeeper-General of the new Department, having Mr. D. Evans for his assistant, and a staff of Admiralty clerks for administrative duties. Major A. N. St. Quintin is the Naval Ordnance officer in charge of the executive work, with Major Wright as second in command, and Mr. W. Jones as cashier. Captains Shepherd and Harris and Conductors Johnson and Hulby will act as superiors in the issue and receipt branches respectively, and the civil staff of the executive work—comprising writers, storekeepers, foremen, and labourers—has been transferred from the old Ordnance Store Department. The store and store-houses have been arranged to meet the fresh circumstances, and new offices have been erected for the use of the staff. In future, the Ordnance Store Department, which has hitherto had charge of both naval and land services, will attend to the business of the army alone.

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes:—Judging from the information I have just received from a trustworthy source, Afghan affairs are likely to come once more to the front, and the security of our Indian Empire to become the centre of political interest in the immediate future. A Plan of Campaign is being matured, or, rather, has already been matured, by the Russian Foreign Office, and it is proposed to carry it into execution as soon as the Liberal party in England returns to power, whereby the Russian Government, to its credit, is determined to rely exclusively on diplomatic measures and on the pleadings of the sensitive conscience of the Liberal party for "absolute justice." The Slavonic party have, or had, in their pay and service an Indian, or an Afghan, whose name and antecedents I hope soon to discover, and who has, I am assured, given them valuable advice and invaluable information about India and Afghanistan. This gentleman, if he live, is destined to play a prominent part in Central Asian affairs, and his very name, I am told, would of itself suffice to disclose the nature and extent of the difficulties that are brewing for us in India.

Among the questions which the Russian Government intends to afford Mr. Gladstone a brilliant opportunity of solving to the satisfaction of all friends of Russia are the indefeasible right of that country to Pamir ; her equally inalienable right to establish such close relations between herself and Corea as may seem called for by the respective interests of the two countries, which are threatened in an equal degree by China ; a formal understanding concerning the successor of the present Ameer of Afghanistan ; and permission to construct a railway line from Merv to Herat, which will be quite as much in the general interests of civilisation and quite as conducive to the prosperity of the countries concerned as was the opening of the Karun River in Persia. I was assured by a well-informed official of the Ministry that the allusion made by Mr. Gladstone at Newcastle to the desirability of "scuttling" out of Egypt was not unexpected here, and that Russian diplomatists feel that if on Mr. Gladstone's accession to power Ireland will be allowed to block the way in home policy, Russia ought in all justice to block the way in foreign policy. A petition has been received by the Ministries of Finances and Foreign Affairs, in which a number of Russian capitalists announce their resolve to enter into close commercial relations with Khiva, Bokhara, and Afghanistan, to establish permanent exhibitions of Russian industries and products there, and to open up those countries generally.

The War Minister is sending a Special Commission to organise—on a solid and extensive footing—the Caucasian Military Staff, the headquarters of which will be in the city of Ekaterinodar, in the Kuban district, within a short railway distance of Novo-Tscherkask, on the Black Sea, and consequently situated conveniently for rapid communication with Batoum and Asia Minor. The new Caucasian staff will superintend all operations against Turkey by sea or by land. It would be a mistake to regard this measure as the harbinger of sudden and disquieting military operations. It is a fact, however, that the Commission—at the head of which are Lieutenant-General Narboot and Colonel Baronok, Adjutant to the War Minister—have orders to organise the Caucasian staff, to draw up a new plan for the "dislocation" of Caucasian troops and to make preparations for the reception of additional troops within six months.

The same correspondent, referring to the Franco-Russian understanding, says he has authority for affirming that the newspaper controversy about a Franco-Russian formal treaty is based on rumours that have no support in fact. What has been done is this—a diplomatic plan of campaign has been sketched out, and actually exists, which provides for the attainment of specified objects by the joint efforts of the two Governments, among which are—Evacuation of Egypt; the recognition of Russia's rights over the Pamir ; and the acquisition of a pied-a-terre in Abyssinia. Since the conclusion of the French military manœuvres, moreover, a suggestion has been made to the effect that a scheme for the combined military action of the two Powers in certain possible contingencies should be drawn up and reported on by the general staff of the French and Russian armies. This document is being prepared simultaneously in Paris and St. Petersburg, and will be ready in a few weeks, but it is not proposed to give these documents any binding force whatever, and it will be evident a month or so hence that no formal alliance between the two countries has been concluded, or even contemplated.

A telegram from Osh, Turkestan, dated Oct. 9, announces that the Russian expedition to the Pamir, under the leadership of Prince Galitsin, has safely traversed Kashgar, Yarkhand, and Kargalik.

A Bombay correspondent of the *Standard*, who signs himself "Y.," writing on the subject of the Russians on the Pamir, says :—"Without entering into geographical details, which tend to confuse rather than elucidate an average Englishman's perception of the case, it may be stated roughly that the following has been Russia's action. In a time of profound peace she has annexed 22,000 square miles of Chinese territory, and 10,000 square miles of Afghan territory! In other words, she claims the whole of the elevated plateaus known as the Pamirs and all parts of Afghanistan which lie north of a straight line drawn from Lake Victoria to the junction of the Kotcha River with the Oxus. It is well-known that the name and honour and credit of Great Britain are definitely bound up in the pledge to uphold the integrity of Afghanistan. And the time has come, long though it has been procrastinated, when the supremacy of England in Asia must be once and for all so firmly established that the tide which has flowed steadily eastward throughout the last fifty years may not only be checked, but sent sweeping back to the Caspian. It is a grave matter for any one to counsel war, and such a mighty war as this will be ; but that such a war is inevitable sooner or later is manifest to all careful students of the world's history. If two civilised and friendly Powers were to agree, in the interests of humanity, to partition Asia in such a manner that the whole of it came under the civilising influence of one or other of them, and each of those Powers remained honestly bound by that agreement, the frontiers of those Powers might run peaceably side by side for thousands of miles. But when one Power, regardless of treaties and obligations, filled with a restless spirit of adventure, unable or unwilling to check the predatory lawlessness of its officers, manifests at every turn its unfitness for such friendly intercourse—an intercourse which has aims far higher than the mere acquisition of territory—such a dual role becomes impossible. To arbitrate with Russia, to employ Boundary Commissions in dealing with her, is but to submit again to the diplomatic failure of 1885. The only effective argument, when dealing with a shifty antagonist, is the argument of the sword. In Asia, prestige is a very potent word, and British prestige has been lowered and the British power insulted by the unconstitutional expulsion of a British officer, the Diplomatic Agent of the Government from the territory of a friendly neutral by an armed band of Cossacks. Difficulties disappear like magic when fairly met, and this difficulty is not an exception. We have in Lord Salisbury a Foreign Minister imbued with the highest traits of the national character—bold, brave, and just. We have a navy, the envy of the world. We have in India an army vastly superior in numbers, quality, and organisation to any that Russia can bring against us, under the command of, and enthusiastically devoted to, one of the ablest generals of the day. We may never hit on such a fortunate era again."

MR. LABOUCHERE'S "PLEDGE OF SECRECY."

MR. LABOUCHER, besides being a Radical society journalist, is also a member of Parliament. In the former capacity he communicates to the American *Forum* an item of news which he has acquired in the latter. In a spiteful article on "English Royalty" he says :—An Act was recently passed enabling the Queen to make a will, as she was not before this supposed to be the possessor of any property, and the impression prevails that she has effected large savings. This is not the case. Although she has for many years lived in retirement, her expenditure has not materially decreased, for the *mise en scène* of Royal pageantry is still kept up. She has expended considerable sums upon the purchase of the estates of Osborne

THE FUNERAL OF MR. PARNELL.

THE coffin containing Mr. Parnell's remains left Brighton in a heavy downpour of rain about noon on Saturday (10th inst.), and the special train reached Willesden Junction at 5.42. Here a large assembly of friends passed through the van in which the coffin was, some of them kissing the foot of the coffin. At Holyhead sixteen men bore the remains to the steamer which left for Kingstown at 2.45 on Sunday morning. A number of exquisite wreaths were deposited with the remains. In Dublin on Sunday the crowd of persons assembled to witness the proceedings in connection with the funeral is said to have been the largest ever seen in that city, despite the fierce gale which continued up to noon and the fear of disturbance, reports having been circulated, apparently without any foundation, that if any anti-Parnellites were discovered in the procession they would be exposed to violence. The proceedings were conducted with the utmost order and decorum. The trade and other societies with their bands assembled on Stephen's-green, and the Corporate and other bodies formed in Grafton-street. The Parnell Leadership Committee met in the National Club, Rutland-square, and proceeded thence to the City Hall, which was the starting point of the funeral procession. The hall, in which the lying in state took place, was draped from the ceiling in black and the coffin lay upon a high catafalque immediately in front of the statue of O'Connell; while on either side were those of Lucas and Grattan. An immense pall of black crape was suspended outside in front from the roof of the building and folded round the base of one of the pillars. On the coffin wreaths were massed three feet high; and at the head was a Celtic cross composed of lilies, chrysanthemums, and ferns. This latter came from Mr. Parnell's Parliamentary colleagues.—"In affectionate remembrance of the man and his loyalty to political principle." Appended to it were the names of thirty-two members. There were also floral wreaths from the members of the late Ladies' Land League and from the Parnell Leadership Committee, Belfast. At the top of the latter the word "Murder" was worked in flowers, chiefly violets, and at the bottom was the word "Revenge." In the centre the Red Hand of Ulster was represented. The wreath was so placed on the coffin that the words mentioned were not observed by the thousands who passed through the hall during the time it was open. The Dublin committee of the Gaelic Athletic Association sent a wreath with two shields, one having the words "In Memory of the Chief," and the other "An Eye for an Eye and a Tooth for a Tooth." In front of the coffin were the wreaths sent by Mrs. Parnell.

Included in the procession were contingents from the provinces. About 460 came from Waterford, 1000 from Limerick, 800 from Cork, 200 from Arklow, and large numbers from other places, including 100 from Tralee. At a quarter to one o'clock the first movement of the procession was made. At its head was an advanced guard of Gales, followed by the City Marshal on horseback and in full uniform. Then came the Lord Mayor and his secretary, with the officers of the corporation in State carriages, and a long train of carriages conveying members of the Dublin Corporation, the corporations of Cork and Waterford, and other municipal bodies. These were succeeded by trade societies, Foresters, workmen's clubs, local branches of the National League, and young men's societies, with numerous bands. Shortly after half-past one o'clock the coffin was taken out of the hall, and placed on the bier, with the wreaths piled on the lid, and the first band began playing the Dead March in "Saul." From that moment the bands in the line of procession, which was walking along Dame-street and the other streets leading to St. Stephen's green, were released from the obligation of silence. As their respective orders moved on they played in mournful cadence with muffled drums, the usual march being relieved in some instance by other solemn airs.

The route extended from the City Hall through Christ Church-place, Thomas-street, past Emmet's house, James-street, down Steevens'-lane, across the King's-bridge, and down the Northern Quays to Essex (or Grattan) Bridge, and then through Parliament-street, College-green, Westmorland-street, Sackville-street, and Cavendish-row to Glasnevin. The procession took an hour and a quarter to complete the circuit from the City Hall and back again. Further on, it took an hour to pass a given point. The files were from four to six deep; and from 6000 to 7000 marches in it.

At the cemetery there was an extraordinary throng of people, and the scene was impressive. The grave had been lined with grass, but before the interment this was carried off, together with the shrubs at the top, as memorials. A circle of the Gaels was on guard to prevent any attempt at desecration. When the hearse arrived at the cemetery the remains were carried by the colleagues of the deceased to the grave, where the latter portion of the funeral service was read by the Rev. Mr. Fry, of Manchester, and the Rev. Mr. Vincent, chaplain of Rotunda Hospital. The rest of the procession remained outside. After burial the people moved slowly and quietly away.

Mrs. Parnell held a long and most painful vigil in her husband's room immediately after his death. Only after twelve hours' lonely watching and weeping was she, with the utmost difficulty, induced to leave the presence of the dead. Sympathy for her is general, even among Mr. Parnell's opponents: but she remains inconsolable. Mr. Parnell's mother has been utterly prostrated with grief since receiving the news of her son's death. The mother of the late member for Cork has granted an interview to a correspondent during which she reiterated her declaration that her son, who was descended from the line of a tribe of Judah, had been hounded to death by those who should have stood by him. Physically and financially he was unfitted for the great work he undertook, but he had always acted with generosity.

AN ADDRESS TO THE IRISH NATION.

A meeting of the Parnellite section of the Irish Parliamentary party was held on Monday, in the rooms of the Irish National League, Dublin. Mr. Richard Power, the senior whip of the party, presided. The following address to the Irish people was adopted:—

Ireland has lost her leader, but the cause of Ireland's freedom remains. We have a duty to the living and the dead; that duty is to maintain erect and unsullied the flag of national independence. You, the people of Ireland, gave into the hands of Charles Stewart Parnell and his parliamentary colleagues the charge of our political interests, the honour and safety of the national cause. You asked us by constitutional means to restore prosperity, peace, and freedom to our country. Under the lead of our illustrious chief, animated by his spirit and guided by his clear intelligence and firmness of soul, we carried the cause of Ireland to the point at which the dawn of victory was seen by all men. In an unfortunate hour a majority of the Irish representatives, at the bidding of an English statesman, broke from our ranks, abandoned the flag of independent opposition, and ranged themselves as the followers and satellites of a British statesman. We, who address you refused to become parties to this treason, and, relying on the national convictions, maintain intact our allegiance to the independent National party of Ireland, convinced that our people would justify and support us. The great leader is dead, but the cause lives on; and, relying on your devotion to Irish nationality, we propose to carry on the struggle until the principles for which he lived and died have triumphed and the national unity has been restored around a Parliamentary party pledged to work for Ireland, under the flag of independent opposition, and absolutely free from the control of any foreign Power or party.

This is our resolution; its realization depends on you. It involves sacrifices and struggles. We call on you to make them. True to our principles that we are the representatives and instruments of the people, we have resolved to call together a convention of representative Irishmen to discuss in the name of the nation, the means by which we can best carry out the policy and programme which he bequeathed to us in dying. To our ranks we shall welcome all honest men who believe that the political affairs of Ireland should be controlled and directed by the representatives of the Irish people, and by them alone. But, with the men immediately responsible for the disruption of the National party, who, in obedience to foreign dictation, have loaded with calumny and hounded to death the foremost man of our race, we can have no fellowship, and in their guidance Ireland can have no safety. Between them and the men who stood true to the cause of national independence Ireland must choose, on the threshold of the tomb of the leader whom we mourn, and who defined our duty in these imperishable words: "If I were dead and gone to-morrow, the men who are fighting against English influence in Irish public life would fight on still; they would still be independent Nationalists; they would still believe in the future of Ireland a nation; and they would still protest that it was not by taking orders from an English Minister that Ireland's future could be saved, protected or secured."

Fellow-countrymen, let it be the glory of our race at home and abroad to act up to the spirit of this message. God save Ireland.

MR. PARNELL AT THE BOULOGNE NEGOTIATIONS.

Mr. Williams O'Brien, M.P., says:—The unalterable basis of all our communications with Mr. Parnell at Boulogne, from first to last, was his retirement from the chairmanship of the Irish party, and that at our first interview I broke off communications with him altogether until I was informed by his principal lieutenant that he was willing to entertain our propositions for his retirement. These propositions were agreed to in New York between Mr. Dillon, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Gill and myself, and were in substance approved of by Mr. Justin McCarthy, Mr. Sexton, and Mr. Condon at Boulogne. I invite Mr. Parnell's personal representatives to publish the rough note of them furnished to Mr. Parnell by Mr. Gill, as well as every other document whatsoever that so passed between us. We kept three objects unchangeably in view: first, and above all, the impossibility of Mr. Parnell's continuance in the chairmanship after his manifesto; secondly, the desire to soften the memory of Mr. Parnell's fault by every possible palliative that the goodwill of his devoted old colleagues and the gratitude of his countrymen for past services could suggest; and thirdly, to avert from Ireland the calamities which we keenly felt would lie inseparable from any disruption of the forces of our race. I am convinced at this moment even more strongly than ever that these three objects would have been covered had the terms we suggested been loyally accepted; that the Irish party would have been reunited under the leadership of Mr. McCarthy, while leaving Mr. Parnell an honoured place in Irish public life, and providing every possible salve for his personal feeling. Secondly, I assert that Mr. Parnell's four most influencial parliamentary lieutenants and his principal newspaper ally professed themselves (and I believe honestly were) as eager as ourselves to secure Mr Parnell's withdrawal from the conflict either on those terms or on the modified terms subsequently agreed to in writing between us for reunion under the leadership of Mr Dillon. Thirdly, I assert that the men who now remain silent while their organ charges me with plotting to get rid of Mr Parnell and hounding him to death, did themselves press me earnestly to consent to Mr Parnell's firm proposal to retire from the chairmanship in my favour, and did subsequently at the close of the Boulogne negotiations repeat their conviction that it would have solved the whole difficulty and would have satisfied Mr Parnell and his followers if I had consented to accept the chairmanship myself. I am fortunately provided with conclusive written testimony on this point also if these gentlemen have any curiosity to inspect it.

Finally Mr. Parnell's own real feeling in regard to my treatment of him at Boulogne will be best explained by the following private letter which he addressed to me on the day he finally broke off our negotiations.

(Private)
London, February 11, 1891.

My dear O'Brien,—In addition to the longer letter which I send you for publication, I desire to write you a few words expressing how deeply I feel the kindness of spirit which you have shown to me throughout these negotiations. I have felt all along that I had no right to expect from anybody the constant anxiety to meet my views, the intense desire that all proposals claiming your sanction should be as palatable as possible to me, which have so distinguished your conduct of the communications between us. I know you have forgiven much roughness and asperity upon my part and have made allowances for some unreasonable conduct from me, which to anybody gifted with less patience and conciliation than yourself would have been most difficult. I appreciate intensely the difficulties which have surrounded you in these negotiations, the constant and daily anxiety of which would have been overwhelming to anybody of less courage and devotion than yourself, and I fervently hope and believe that the prospects for Ireland are not so dark as you fear, and that after a little time, having passed through these clouds and darkness, we may once again stand upon our former footing, when in happier days we were comrades in arms on behalf of a United Ireland.—My dearest O'Brien, always yours, CHARLES S. PARNELL.

He thus closed our Boulogne communications with the full recognition that we parted as honourable opponents (in one of our last conversations he spoke lightly of our being young enough to fight this quarrel out through one or two Parliaments.)

MR. HEALY AND THE PARNELLITES.

Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P., presiding at a convention of delegates of the National Federation at Cavan, said a great man had gone to his account, and the best tribute they could pay to his memory was—as the *Pall Moll Gazette* has suggested—to push on the work to which he put his hand before any cloud intervened between his vision and the goal of what was best for Ireland. Those who pretended to be Mr. Parnell's heirs were acting in the interests of Dublin Castle and the Orange lodges.

THE LATE MR. W. H. SMITH.

THE funeral of Mr. W. H. Smith took place on Saturday (Oct. 16) at Hambleden, near Henley. Very few visitors came down from London, the memory of the late leader of the House of Commons having been more conveniently honoured at the service in the Abbey. The Hon. Henry Dudley Ryder was present, and conveyed to the family a sympathetic message from his brother, the Earl of Harrowby, who was prevented by indisposition from attending the obsequies of his old colleague, and there were also present Col. Makins, M.P., and Mrs. Makins, Sir Henry Acland, Dr. Warre, Headmaster of Eton, and from Mr. Smith's yacht, the Pandora, Captain Blow, Mr. Adams, second mate, and Mr. Brown, chief engineer. The coffin, which was of polished oak, with the inscription on a brass plate, "William Henry Smith, born 24th June, 1825, died 6th October, 1891," was received by the officiating clergy and by the chair of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, where Mr. Smith and his family generally attended when in London, and the opening sentences of the Burial Service were sung as the bier was slowly wheeled to the chancel steps. The grave was filled with flowers, and the sad and simple ceremony which consigned the remains to the earth was painfully impressive. The Queen's wreath was removed from the coffin to be preserved by the family as a melancholy souvenir.

As to the memorial service in the Abbey, the universal opinion is that not since the death of the Earl of Addesleigh has there been such a gathering of politicians within the walls of Westminster Abbey. Lord Salisbury was represented by Viscount Cramborne, and Mr. Gladstone by Sir William Harcourt. Among those present were Mr. Balfour, Sir Michael Beach, Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Stanhope, Mr. Morley, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Childers, and Marquis of Hartington. There was also a service at St. Clement Danes. Archdeacon Farrar, preaching at St. Margaret's on Sunday morning, referred in suitable terms to the deceased leader.

The *Court Circular* of Sunday evening contained the following:—"The Earl of Radnor and General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby attended yesterday on behalf of the Queen, at a special service, which was held in Westminster Abbey, in memory of the Right Hon. W. H. Smith. Her Majesty also sent a wreath to be placed on his coffin at Hambleden as a mark of respect and regard for the Minister who had sacrificed his health and life in the service of his sovereign and country, by whom his memory will be ever greatly cherished."

The *Telegraph* says a peerage, which Mr. Smith did not himself intend to accept, supposing that continued illness had forced him to give up the leadership, will be offered to Mrs. Smith, as a mark of the respect and regard in which her late husband was held by Her Majesty.

The general impression is that Lord Cranbrook will succeed Mr. Smith as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, a post which, though it has no emolument attached to it, is very much coveted. Lord Cranbrook is a Kentishman and has always identified himself very closely with local matters.

Mrs. W. H. Smith and her family beg to be allowed to express at the present time through the Press their grateful thanks to all who have so kindly sent personal telegrams or letters of sympathy during the last ten days. The number of these has been so great that it is impossible at the moment to acknowledge each separately.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—Oct. 15.

ARRIVALS REPORTED AT THE INDIA OFFICE.

M A Bridges, B C S	Col E D Twemlow, R E
Mr G E Godber, B	Capt R P S Barnet, ISC
Mr Chandu Lal Burton, B	Capt G H Robinson, I S C
Mr H Couldry, B	Capt C V W Williamson, B
Mr J Mackenzie, B	Lt F W H Cox, ISC
Col J Galloway, C B, ISC	Lt C D Sandford, I S C

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr T Stoker, B C S, 1 week and to return	Mr G C Beresford, Bo, 2 mos
Mr C E Palmer, B, 1 week and to return	Mr H C D La Touche, Bo, till May 22
Mr A H T Martindale, M C S, till Jan 11	Col A W R Becher, B Cav, 6 mos
Mr R B Clegg, MCS, 6 mos	Maj W A Ferris, I S C, 6 mos
Mr C Somers Smith, M. 6 mos	Lt A C Le Bailly, ISC, 2 mos
Mr E H Tuck, till Nov 1. 1892	Lt D D Baynes, I S C, till Dec 31, 1891
	Brig-Surg G Bainbridge, M D, Bo

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr H H Priest, B C S	Col H E D Bayley, I S C
Mr P Nolan, B C S	Col C P Newport, I S C
Mr W Cooper, B	Col D H Robertson, I S C
Mr H F D Pennington, B	Maj B S P Reilly, I S C
Mr R G Hodgson, B	Capt A W Brooke, I S C
Mr A S Wyman, B	Capt P H Sauler, I S C
Mr E Forrest, B	Capt F W J Caulfeild, I S C
Mr G S Hart, B	Lieut H G Carnegy, I S C
Rev C H Chard, B E E	Lieut F G H Davies, I S C
Mr F E K Wedderburn, M C S	Lieut O G Jevers, I S C
Mr B McMaster, M	Lieut L Coape Ludlow, I S C
Rev E Gibson, M E E	Surg C B Maitland, Bo

MRS. BESANT ON THEOSOPHY AND OCCULTISM.

A LARGE audience assembled in St. James's-hall on Oct. 9 to hear a lecture by Mrs. Besant on Theosophy. The chair was taken by Mr. F. Burrows, who said that so great was the extension of the theosopical propaganda in all parts of the civilised world that the present staff of the Theosophical Society could hardly cope with the work of the central office, and converts were coming in by the hundred.

Mrs. Besant, who wore the mystic ring formerly carried by Mdme. Blavatsky, or one of similar form, then began her lecture. At the end of the nineteenth century (she said) there was coming, and there had come, a great conflict between materialism and religion in some form or another. There were two kinds of materialism. There was that of the scientific man, who did his best, within the limits of his powers, to advance knowledge; there was that materialism which consisted merely in a desire for enjoyment and material gain. With the second theosophy did not concern itself, for that kind of materialism, dealing only with the lower nature of man, would never rule the world. It was with the scientific and agnostic materialism that theosophy had to deal as an opponent. The religion of the day opposed agnostic materialism also with less and less success, trifling with science, and trying to obtain some firm footing upon the ground which was continually slipping from under its feet. It was a religion which claimed to bury Darwin in Westminster Abbey as though it could prop up with the bones of a thinker the walls which his thought continued to undermine. Theosophy claimed that it could demonstrate that it held the secret of the universe. It came to a restless and dissatisfied world with methods that the West had not known and had not used. Humanity could not tolerate the idea that man was created to no final purpose. To men and women who had outgrown the mere exoteric creed in which they had been reared, who had been impressed by the teachings of science, theosophy came to demonstrate a principle immortal, imperishable, eternal, and uncreate. To the few who had the desire, the patience, and the courage to tread the path of inquiry the agnostic's Unknowable was not unknown; for the truth was that man was capable of ruling not only the physical world but the spiritual. Theosophy and occultism must be distinguished. The former consisted of a vast body of knowledge of which much was within the reach of all, having as its base a true philosophy, that of occultism, which only the few could understand. This was equally true of all philosophy. Life was not long enough for the investigation of the whole of the sciences upon which daily life rested, and the sciences at large said "Here is knowledge which few of you can master, but every step can be verified" As an instance she would take the rules for calculating the position of a vessel at sea—rules applied by mariners without intelligence because they knew they could be verified. Exoteric religion insisted upon faith, stood upon authority, not upon demonstration. Theosophy stood upon demonstration. It alleged that beyond the physical plane of the universe there were other planes equally demonstrable. There was plenty of evidence, unrecognised by science hitherto, of the existence of some of the lower of these planes. They were called astral, passional, mental; they were demonstrable by facts swarming around us; among those swarming facts were thought-transference, clairvoyance, clair-audience, and the power of moving matter without contact. It was true that there had been much fraud in spiritualism but the fault lay with science, which refused to investigate, and left the task of inquiry in inferior hands. The readiness to ascribe all phenomena to disembodied spirits was fatal to investigation.

Questions from the audience followed. One person desired to know how absence of all recollection of a past state could be reconciled with the great doctrine. The answer was that brain-memory was part of the transient and that it was possible to attain to a state of remembrance of a past state. Another questioner asked for evidence of reincarnation; he was referred to intellectual and moral differences between members of the same family and to the existence of infant prodigies. The origin of evil was attributed to the persistence of the beast in the human plane. Another was told that the period of reincarnation varied, and that there might be some option as to the body to be occupied, subject to the requirements of the Karmica law. Another learned that men might be reincarnated as women, or *vice versa*, but to an added question whether sex would be optional, he received no definite assurance. After the questions came opponents, one of whom remarked that the ignorant navigator knew from experience that his rules brought him to port while the theosophist knew nothing of the kind; and another, who seemed to be well known as Number 5, and a Christian student of theosophy, observed that it was a mistake to make the whole argument hang round Karma and reincarnation, which were merely metaphysical delusions invented by Oriental priests to explain what they could not understand. This speaker was heartily applauded.

GREAT GALE IN ENGLAND.

DURING Tuesday night and the early hours of Wednesday morning (Oct. 14th and 15th) a storm of unusual violence was raging over Ireland and the West of England. On Tuesday afternoon a gale was blowing in the English Channel, and in London the wind was very heavy, although at two o'clock the centre of the storm area, which was situated over Ireland, was fully three hundred miles distant. The gale was very destructive all over the country, and the rivers, overflowing their banks, have done much damage to low-lying lands. On the coast vessels hurried for shelter; a few were, however, driven ashore and became wrecks. Considerable havoc has been played with the trees in Richmond Park, Bushey Park, and the Home Park.

At Dover two fishing smacks, whilst running in for shelter, came in collision with part of the pier extension, and carried away some of their spars. The waves made a clean breach over the Admiralty Pier, near which the force of the wind was so great that it was almost impossible to stand against it. The Norwegian brig Ora at Libora had a terrible experience in the Channel. She encountered the full force of the storm, and lost half her deck cargo. The brig was ultimately run ashore, and the captain and crew were rescued with difficulty by the rocket apparatus.

A schooner was sunk on Cardiff Flats, and three of the crew took to the rigging. They were rescued with great difficulty by the schooner Harlequin, lying some distance off. Other vessels were reported ashore at at Penarth and Barry. Telegraph poles were blown down in all directions. A shop was completely unroofed, the debris falling through the first floor into the shop. Trees were uprooted in Cardiff Castle Grounds and park.

At Devonport the battleship Northumberland, secured alongside one of the dockyard jetties, parted her stern moorings, and would probably have broken adrift and received damage but for prompt assistance.

During the storm anxiety was felt as to the fate of the main road from Brighton to Rottingdean, and also as to the electric railway, but they practically escaped. Perhaps the most serious incident was the almost total collapse of the large marquees erected in connection with the show of Buffalo Bill, who was staying at West Brighton for a week. The structures, which stood in a piece of ground ten acres in extent, and were capable of providing accommodation for 15,000 persons, were razed to the ground.

The gale raged with great fury in the Midlands. Telegrams from Peterborough, Buckingham, Retford and other places speak of orchards being stripped, telegraph wires broken, floods, and damage to houses.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, OCT. 9.

LINE BATTALIONS.

THE Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Lieut. J B C Thomson, from the 3rd Batt, the Suffolk Regt, to be Sec Lieut, in succession to Lieut H J Everett, appointed Adjt; Lieut J A Thicknesse, from the 3rd Batt, the Leicestershire Regt, to be Sec Lieut, in succession to Lieut H N G Hinde, resigned; Lieut C J Troyte-Bullock, from the 4th Batt, to be Sec Lieut, on augmentation; Lieut F M E Kennedy, from the 3rd Batt, to be Sec Lieut on augmentation; Lieut C G Rawling from the 4th Batt, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), to be Sec Lieut, on augmentation; Lieut J R Nuttall, from the 2nd, or East Regt, Royal Jersey Militia, to be Sec Lieut, on augmentation.

THE East Yorkshire Regt.—Lieut H Alderson-Smith from the 4th Batt, the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt), to be Sec Lieut, in succession to Lieut F W Hill, promoted.

THE Royal Irish Regt.—Lieut S A M Orr, from the 4th Batt, the Gloucestershire Regt, to be Sec Lieut, in succession to Lieut J St. J Knowles, promoted; Lieut R R Arbuthnot, from the 5th Batt, to be Sec Lieut, vice A T Pratt, resigned.

THE Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Sec Lieut W M C Moorat, from the 3rd Batt, the Royal Irish Rifles, to be Sec Lieut, vice E W Grimshaw, seconded.

THE Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Lieut E Lascelles, from the 5th Batt, to be Sec Lieut, in succession to Lieut W E Lascelles, promoted.

INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANY MEETING.

DELHI AND LONDON BANK.

THE half-yearly meeting of this Bank was held at 123, Bishopsgate-street, on Oct. 14, Mr. J. H. Small presiding. The report stated that the net profits realised during the half-year amounted to £3,035 4s. 5d., which, added to the balance of £791 17s. 1d. brought forward, gave a total at credit of profit and loss account of £3,857 1s. 6d. The directors proposed to deal with that sum as follows:—£5,064 7s. 6d. for payment of a dividend of three per cent. per annum; £1,688 2s. 6d. for a bonus of one per cent., £1,200 to be credited to the doubtful debt account, and £304 11s. 6d. to be carried forward. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said the reason the profits had not been so good as in the previous half-year was that money had ruled abnormally low in the East during the greater period covered by the report, and it had been impossible for the bank to utilise its full resources. It has been more than ever necessary to exercise the closest scrutiny over all business. But there were now some indications of a healthier state of affairs in the near future. The business of the Bank generally was in a most satisfactory state. The report was adopted.

EMPIRE OF INDIA CORPORATION (LIMITED).

The ordinary general meeting of the above Corporation was held on Oct. 13 at the City Terminus Hotel, Mr. William Fiekns, jun. (chairman), in moving the adoption of the report, said since their last meeting Lord Thurlow had retired from the board. A committee was appointed to confer with the directors as to the dividend which had been recommended. The committee now recommended that the payment of the dividend should be postponed until it had been earned in cash. They had paid the interest to their bankers up to date and, therefore, the interest accruing upon their holding in the Produce Brokers' Company would be paid to the Company. All expenses, except office rent and small office expenditure, would cease. The directors had instructed their solicitor to take action against Mr. Scaramanga. They were considering a proposal for reducing the liabilities of the Corporation. He believed that the ordinary and preference shares of the Produce Brokers' Company would give a dividend of 6 per cent.; and with reference so the Sapphires and Rubies of the Siam Company, shipments would have arrived long before now but for the general manager's illness. A small shipment was on its way. He believed that, after paying all charge, they had an income at the present time of about £5,000. He hoped future circumstances would justify the shareholders' confidence in the present board. Mr. P. R. Buchanan seconded the motion, observing, as chairman of the shareholders' committee, that they had considered it would be suicidal to wind up the Company, and he believed if they worked upon the lines originally intended they would have a safe, sound, and profitable business. The report was adopted, and the election as directors of the Hon. John Muir, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. J. D. Tannahill was confirmed.

THE AUSTRALASIA, AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

THE following report has been issued by the Directors of the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company, Limited, for the half-year ended June 30th last, to be submitted to the thirty-sixth ordinary general meeting to be held at Winchester House, London, E. C., on Wednesday next, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock:—

The gross receipts, including Government subsidies, have amounted during the half-year to June 30th to £264,873. 6s. 11d., against £254,856 18s. 10d. for the corresponding half-year of 1890. The working expenses, including £17,318. 5s. 11d. for cost of repairs to cables and expenses of ships, absorb £71,476 15s. 8d., against £76,670 9s 3d. for the corresponding period of 1890, leaving a balance of £193,401. 11s. 3d. From this is deducted £2,981 17s. 1d. for income tax, £33,074 14s. 5d. for interest on debentures, debenture stock, and contribution to sinking fund, and £2,179. 10s. 2d. for special expenditure as shown in the revenue account, leaving £155,165 9s. 7d. as the net profit for the half-year.

One quarterly interim dividend of 1½ per cent. amounting to £31,250 has been paid during the half-year, and another of like amount will be distributed on the 15th instant, leaving £92,665 9s 7d. to be carried forward.

All the six per cent. Debentures that were outstanding when the last report was issued have been paid off and cancelled, and the Stock Exchange have granted an official quotation in the New Four per cent. Debenture Stock, which now stands in the market at a considerable premium.

It is with deep regret that your Directors have to record the death, on the 12th ultimo, of their much-esteemed colleague, Sir Thomas Fairbairn, Bart., who had been associated with the Company from its inception. It is not proposed to fill the vacancy in the directorate thus occasioned. As, however, Sir Thomas Fairbairn was also one of the trustees for the Five per cent. Australian Subsidy Debenture Holders, it has been deemed advisable to appoint a new trustee, and Mr. John Denison Pender has undertaken to act in this capacity.

The guarantee arrangement made with certain of the Australasian colonies for testing the effect of a 4d. rate to Australia came into operation on May 1st last, and the increase of traffic resulting from the reduction of tariff is so far encouraging. As, however, the accounts embrace only two months' receipts at the reduced tariff it is too early to form any reliable opinion as to the result of this important experiment.

In accordance with the arrangements entered into with the Indian Government the Company's station at Elephant Point (Rangoon) has been closed, and a considerable portion of the cable between Elephant Point and Penang picked up and utilised elsewhere.

An arrangement has been concluded with the Dutch Government for connecting by submarine cable Sumatra with Penang, so as to bring the Netherlands Indian Government telegraphs into direct communication with the Company's system at Penang. The cable for this purpose will be taken from the Company's depot at Singapore, and laid in the course of the next few months.

MANCHESTER AND THE INDIAN COTTON INDUSTRY.

THE announcement that the Bombay millowners have practically decided to run short time for the remainder of the year, writes the *Manchester Guardian*, is one of considerable interest to Lancashire. It suggests that the amended Indian Factory Act which Lancashire is charged with having selfishly imposed on India, is really not such a tyraneous enactment as some of our Bombay friends would have us believe. According to the reports to hand by the mail, the representatives of fifty-three of the sixty-three cotton mills at works in Bombay had already signed an agreement to close their establishments for eight days per month during the remainder of the year, and complete unanimity was expected. At the end of the year the new Act, which will make closing on four days per month obligatory, will come into operation; and as these four days are to be exclusive of the estimated two days required for cleaning the machinery, the actual curtailment of time under the new Act will be six days per month. But, it will be observed, the shortening of time, which the millowners are meanwhile voluntarily imposing on themselves will exceed the legislative curtailment by two days. The proposal that Indian mill owners should be put on the same footing as Lancashire millowners as regards the hours and sanitary conditions of labour, especially the labour of women and children, was objected to, on the ground that such restrictions would prove detrimental to the interests of the operatives whom they were intended to benefit; but no such objection is raised to restrictions voluntarily adopted by the millowners out of consideration for their own pockets. The fact that the Bombay cotton-spinning industry appears to be again passing through a crisis is also interesting in connection with the general prospects of Indian competition with Lancashire. The crisis of last year appears to have been mitigated by the cheapness of the native cotton and the unprecedently low discount rates in India, the latter presenting an extraordinary contrast to the comparatively high rates for money in London. Notwithstanding these advantages, however, the Indian share list has lately testified to a decided loss of public confidence in the financial prospects of the Indian mills. The immediate cause of distrust is the heavy accumulation of stocks of Bombay yarns in the China markets, and a consequent severe fall of prices. The position is one which again suggests the question whether the industry has not been over-stimulated by unsound conditions. An industry which has all the natural advantages claimed for Bombay cotton spinning ought not to be subject to these constantly-recurring crises.

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MAHOMEDANISM IN LIVERPOOL.

A LIVERPOOL paper contains the following account of the attempt to start a Mahomedan propaganda in Liverpool:—I took an early opportunity of interviewing, in Liverpool, the man who has set up as a teacher of Islam, a Manxman, named Quilliam, by profession a solicitor. "Well, Mr. Quilliam," said I, "so you have become a Mahomedan?" "Yes," was the reply, "and I accept the teachings of the Koran as they stand *in toto*. We are a small party of us here, but just as much Muslims as any you have known abroad." Further conversation showed that this new apostle dated his conversion from a visit to Tangier some years ago, where he had been so struck by the fervid glow of the Orient, and had seen so little—if anything—of the putrid undercurrent, that some time after his return he had changed his faith. Mr. Quilliam had further been to Turkey, where the Sultan had promised his little boy to give him rank in his army, though a child, and educate him. How little that father realised the the surroundings amid which he would place his offspring!

Then we went to examine the *pro tem.* "Mosque," a quondam Baptist chapel, built in a town back garden. On the mantelshelf of the front room lay a glowing account of this noble institution, with its Oriental drapery, its Moodden and museum, in a copy of the "Religious Review of Reviews." The writer, I should mention, was the apostle; the drapery consisted of a cheap Eastern rug or two; the moodden (summoner to prayer) was a harmless ancient just then engaged in scrubbing the floors, who would bawl anything for a living; and the museum consisted of a horn or two, a Moorish sun hat, and a few stones on the shelves of otherwise empty glass cupboards in a dusty and grimy room. The perusal of that report did more to shake my faith in the honesty and sincerity of the "movement" than all any scoffer could have said. As it was, I came an unprejudiced visitor, knowing nothing good or bad, but sympathising heartily with Muslims. Those of the faithful present whom I questioned knew nothing much of their new religion; but it would be hardly fair to take them as specimens. I was shown a book containing an Arabic and English jumble betraying a lamentable ignorance of the former language in the compiler, and sufficiently absurd to amuse the gravest. The shed at the back contained chairs in the front half—say 50, the rear portion being cheaply carpeted, and railed off as the sanctum of the members, the place of prayer. Here was a stool and the Mekkah niche. At the other end was a little platform, with an artificial palmetto plant at each side, and an American organ. Fancy all these in a mosque, O believers!

But a stranger, though concomitant innovation, is a hymn-book. I was presented with a copy, in which I soon became deeply interested. The title states it to be for the use of "the English-speaking Church of Islam." Of the 32 hymns it contains, the first seven are culled from some temperance collection. Then follow, "My God, my Father, while I stray," "Dare to be a Daniel," and many more old friends. Most of the hymns are capped by some quotation from the Koran, more or less appropriate to their unwonted setting. I must commend the compiler for the oft-neglected courtesy of acknowledging when the words are "slightly altered." How many real Mahomedans would welcome such a pirate venture?

I found that Mr. Gulliam had once conformed to Methodism, and, no doubt, found his favourites hard to part with. From a lecture he has published, on "Fanatics and Fanaticism," in which he links himself to Clarkson, Wilberforce, Granville Sharpe, George Stephenson, and Mahomed, as they were all at first considered fanatics, we learn that he made temperance teachings serve for stepping-stones to Islam, with the doctrines of which, of course, they harmonise. Questioned as to the keeping of Ramadan, the fast month, he admitted that this law was not too strictly adhered to by the neophytes, but that they were falling into harness gradually.

Another publication with which I was kindly presented is most instructive, as it sets forth "the principal fundamental tenets of the Moslem religion." As an argument in favour of a change of religion it is indeed, poor, and from its lack of fervour, earnestness, and glow, has a scant chance of success. Its pages prove an utter ignorance of the practical side of Islam just such as was displayed some years ago by Canon Isaac Taylor, who, of course, is quoted. This is not, however, the place for a religious discussion, so I enter into no disquisition as to the comparative claims of the one creed or the other. I was informed that a new translation of the Koran into English is going forward in India, an "authorised version," which is expected to be ready in some five years from now, which will then be scattered broadcast over England by English-speaking Indian missionaries, when the genuine campaign will be commenced.

THE FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

A RUSSIAN Senator estimates that, in consequence of the failure of the crops in the empire, thirty-two million peasants are destitute, and will so remain for ten months. The Government requires at least 320,000,000 roubles to supply the famished peasants and others with rye. The German settlers on the Volga are suffering from illness induced by the famine and thousands are said to be laid up with typhus. Corn will first be sent to the Volga district before the river navigation is closed.

From the published statistics it appears (says the *Standard's* St. Petersburg correspondent) that nearly one million more poods of rye have been exported this year than in 1890. One of the merchant princes of St. Petersburg absolutely denies the existence of any corner in the grain market; he says the trade simply has not got any stock. It has been decided to summon medical councils in the distressed provinces, to take measures against the diseases of scurvy and typhus fever, which are already raging. By order of the Holy Synod, a certain proportion of the income accruing to the monasteries in the Province of Moscow is being set aside for the benefit of the famine-stricken districts. Special alms are solicited for the same purpose in the churches. Government officials and others are devoting about 2 per cent. of their salaries to assist the sufferers, and a subscription list has been opened by the Moscow Exchange Committee.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining fodder for the cattle, through the failure of the harvest, the export of linseed cake from Russia has been prohibited (says the *Chronicle's* St. Petersburg correspondent), and the ships that were loading with it have been ordered to discharge their cargoes. Large quantities of grain are being smuggled across the German frontier. From the Caucasus, where the harvest has been abundant, grain is being transported to the famine-stricken districts, but owing to insufficient means of transport large quantities are rotting at the depots.

It is extremely difficult to arrive at any just estimate of the actual or probable future extent of the distress, as all statistics which appear are but partial and approximate, referring to particular districts. Of about one hundred provinces composing the empire, in only about twenty has the harvest been really bad, and in only half of these has it failed altogether. The districts affected are, moreover, very widely distributed so that, in some places, one may find two or three villages completely destitute of corn, while neighbouring hamlets have ample provision. As with isolated villages, so it is with whole provinces.

REPORTED PLOT AGAINST THE CZAR.

A REVOLUTIONARY society has been discovered in the city of Kieff by the police (says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Telegraph*), the object of which was to employ the present famine as a pretext to rouse the people to revolt and to have recourse to political assassination. The association is alleged to be directed by Russian emigr

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The large increasing demand for this celebrated brand is a guarantee of its quality, and surely pipe smokers will refuse other brands after a trial of the same.

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Hidalga	per box of 100 Rs.	9	0
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Guaranteed manufactured in Holland of Pure Java Tobacco, and consequently are not to be compared with those so-called *Javas* made in Trichinopoly.

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The following are expressly prepared for me, of exquisite quality, REAL HAVANA Tobacco, guaranteed crop, 1881 :—

Rothschilds	per box of 50 Rs.	20	
Regal del Principe	" " "	25	" 7-8
Regal dela Reina	" " "	25	" 6
Trabucos	" " "	25	" 3
Caliope	" " "	50	" 5
Semirami	" " "	100	" 10

BAHADURS CIGARS.

I have been appointed SOLE AGENT, for the Bombay Presidency, of these celebrated Cigars, made in Madras of pure Sumatra Tobacco, by Messrs. McDowell & Co.

Bahadurs No. 1 per 100 Rs.	4	4
Do. " 2 " " "	4	0
Do. " 3 " " "	3	8

STANLEY CIGARS.

These Cigars, which are now so popular, are made in my own Factory in Dindigal, and are of a combination of best Dindigul and Sumatra Tobacco. They are the mildest Cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to beginners and delicate smokers.

"Stanley's" No. 1 per 100 Rs.	4	0
Do. " 2 100 "	3	8

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PUBLIC HEALTH.
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HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.
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Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.
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HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.
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Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.
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The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home
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A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.
LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.
Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb., and ¼lb. packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the clothes a good colour.
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HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c., as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leaves no smell.

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